

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3170.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN on the EVENING from MONDAY, July 30, to MONDAY, August 6 (Bank Holiday), from 7.30 to 10.30; Admission 6d; Catalogues 6d. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6d; on other days it will be as usual.

BOROUGH of NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM and ART GALLERY.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES AND SCULPTURE.

The above Exhibition will open on September 8th, 1888. All particulars respecting dates for receiving Pictures, &c., can be obtained on application to G. H. WALLS, Director and Curator, Nottingham Castle.

THE POPE COMMEMORATION.—THE LOAN MUSEUM at the Twickenham Town Hall will be OPENED by Sir MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, President, at 5.30 o'clock on TUESDAY, July 31. An Address will be delivered by Prof. HENRY MORLEY. Tickets, 2s. 6d., admitting each day. Admission from August 1 to 4 (closing day), 1s.

IRISH EXHIBITION in LONDON, 1888. NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON. PRODUCTS and MANUFACTURES of IRELAND. IRISH ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

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Amount received up to date, 1,770, 15s.

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BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1888.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.

Principal Vocalists.

Madame ALBANI, Miss AMBELL, Miss ANNA WILLIAMS, Madame PAYET, Madame TREBELL, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. PIERRE, Mr. BANKS, Mr. SANTLEY, Mr. BREKETON, and Signor FOLL.

Solo Piano—Miss FANNY DAVIES.

TUESDAY MORNING, 'Elijah.'

TUESDAY EVENING, Dvorak's 'Stabat Mater'; Mozart's 'Jupiter' Symphony; Liszt's 'Thine Rhapsody'; Weber's 'Overture,' 'Oberon.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, New Oratorio, 'Judith'; or, the Regeneration of Manasseh; composed expressly for this Festival by Dr. Hubert Parry; Franz's Psalm; Haydn's Symphony in D, Salomon's Set.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Golden Legend'; Grieg's Concert Overture; Wagner's 'Overture,' 'Meister Singer.'

THURSDAY MORNING, 'Messiah.'

THURSDAY EVENING, 'New Canata,' 'Callirhoe,' composed especially for this Festival by Dr. Bridge; a Miscellaneous Selection, including 'Fantasy' by Grieg; 'Pianoforte Concerto,' Schumann's A Minor; by Miss Fanny Davies; 'Meister Singer' 'Vorspiel' (Wagner); and Brahms's 'Academische Overture.'

FRIDAY MORNING, 'Beethoven's 'Magnificat'; Beethoven's 'Fifth Symphony'; and Berlioz's 'Messe des Morts.'

FRIDAY EVENING, 'Saul' (Handel).

Conductor—Dr. HANS RICHTER.

Detailed Programmes may be obtained on application to ROBERT L. IMPEY, Secretary, 25, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC, Dresden.

COMMENCEMENT of the WINTER SESSION on September 1st. Entrance Examination on the same day at 3 P.M. Prospectus, plan of study, list of teachers, and news of the year may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Conservatoire.

The DIRECTORATE.

M. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.—Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of 'Academy Notes,' &c., will LECTURE in England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1888-9.—For particulars address 103, Victoria-street, Westminster.

CUTHBERT BEDE, Author of 'Verdant Green,' 'His Popular Lectures, with Illustrative Readings, on MODERN HUMOURISTS,' 'WIT and HUMOUR,' 'LIGHT LITERATURE,' &c.—Address Lenton Vicarage, Grantham.

M. B. J. FOSTER PALMER, F.R.Hist.S., is prepared with Lectures for the coming winter as follows:—1. 'The Growth of English Art'; 2. 'The Growth of the English Church'; 3. 'The Growth of the English Nation,' with Lime-light Illustrations; 4. 'Shakespeare's 'Lady Macbeth.'—5. 'Shakespeare's 'Richard III.'

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The Governors of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL at DONFIELD, in the County of Derby, present the following APPLICATIONS for the post of HEAD MASTER under the scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners under 'The Endowed Schools Act, 1869' (dated 17th May, 1888, and numbered 894). The School premises contain a commodious house in good repair, and a Garden. The salary is £100 per annum, together with such Capital Fees, not exceeding £20 per annum, as may be decided by the Governors. Applications may be made of Graduates of some University of the United Kingdom or of a colony or dependency thereof, but need not be in Holy Orders. Such Assistant Masters as the Governors shall deem necessary will be provided by them. The selected Candidates will be required to commence his duties about the first of September. Statements of testimonials must be lodged not later than the 6th of August with the undersigned, from whom any further information may be obtained.

DOSSEY WIGHTMAN, 25, Change-alley, Sheffield, Clerk to the Governors.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION of WOMEN TEACHERS.

President—Miss CLOUGH, Principal of Newnham College.

For TEACHERS apply to Miss C. ELDER, Campden House, Kensington, W.

For EXAMINERS apply to Miss A. GARDNER, Newnham College, Cambridge.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAW and of the COLLEGE of the SCHOOL of Mines, the Department of Fine Arts will BEGIN on OCTOBER 1st, 1888. The Introductory Lecture will be given at 5 P.M. by PROFESSOR E. B. RAY LANKESTER, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.

Professors.

F. Althaus, Ph.D.—German.

Rev. S. Beal, B.A.—Chinese.

Edward Spencer Beale, M.A.—Ancient and Modern History.

Cecil Bendall, M.A.—Arabic.

John Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Geology and Mineralogy (Goldschmid Professorship).

Rev. A. Church, M.A.—Latin.

T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D. Ph.D.—Pali and Buddhist Literature.

Antonio Farinelli, L.L.D.—Italian Language and Literature.

G. C. Foster, B.A.—Physics.

H. S. Foxwell, M.A.—Political Economy (Newmarch Professorship).

Alfred Goodwin, M.A.—Greek.

Charles Graham, D.Sc., F.R.S.—Chemical Technology.

Alfred H. H. H. Jones, M.A.—Mathematics.

A. H. Keane, B.A.—Hindoo.

Alex. W. Kennedy, M.Inst.C.E.—Engineering and Mechanical Technology.

H. C. Langford, B.A.—Sc.—French Language and Literature.

E. Ray Lankester, M.A. LL.D.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell Professorship).

A. Legros—Fine Arts (Stade Professorship).

Rev. D. W. Marks—Hebrew (Goldschmid Professorship).

Henry Morley, LL.D.—English Language and Literature.

A. F. Maitland, M.A.—Roman Law.

Karl Pearson, M.A. LL.B.—Applied Mathematics.

J. P. Postgate, M.A.—Comparative Philology.

W. Ramsay, Ph.D.—Chemistry.

Charles Richet, Ph.D.—Arabic and Persian.

C. G. Robertson, M.A.—Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote Professorship).

E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.—Physiology (Jodrell Professorship).

T. E. Scruton, M.A. LL.B.—Constitutional Law and History.

T. Roger Smith, M.A. LL.B.—Architecture.

L. F. Vernon Harcourt, M.A. M.Inst.C.E.—Civil Engineering and Surveying.

F. W. Oliver, B.A. D.Sc. (Lecturer)—Botany.

Vincent—Archaeology (Yale Professorship).

Scholarships, &c., of the value of 2,000/- may be awarded annually; among these are included Three Andrews Entrance Prizes, of the value of 300/- each, the amount for which begins on September 27th. The regulations as to these, and any further information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the SECRETARY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

The SESSION 1888-9 will BEGIN on 10th OCTOBER. The College supplies for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age, the means of continuing their Studies in Science, Languages, History, and Literature. The Chemical, Physical, Engineering, Geological, and Biological Laboratories are open daily. The Engineering Department includes Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering and Surveying; and an Agricultural Department for Practical Work has been made, with various Buildings in and near Bristol. Information with regard to the Lodging of Students may be obtained on application.

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF APPLICANTS.

Subject to the Statutes, the appointment will be for a fixed term of five years, and will be determinable only at the end of the fifth or some subsequent year, unless notice to the contrary is given.

The Professor will be expected to be in Adelaide not later than March 1st, 1889. In lieu of an allowance for travelling expenses, the salary will be paid from January 1st, 1889.

The following extract from the Statutes of the University is added for the information of candidates.

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Each Professor and Lecturer shall hold office on such terms as have been or may be fixed by the Council at the time of making the appointment.

4. Whenever sickness or any other cause shall incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office, the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion, not exceeding one-half, of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

5. The Council may at its discretion dismiss from his office or suspend for a time from performing the duties and receiving the salary thereof any Professor whose continuance in his office or in the performance of his duties thereof shall, in the opinion of the Council, be injurious to the progress of the Students or to the interests of the University, provided that no such dismissal shall have effect until confirmed by the Visitor.

6. No Professor shall sit in Parliament or become a member of any political corporation; nor shall he (without the sanction of the Council) give any private instruction or deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.

7. The Professors and Lecturers shall take such part in the University Examinations as the Council shall direct, but no Professor or Lecturer shall be required to examine in any subject which it is not his duty to teach.

8. During Term, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, the whole time of the Professors shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1888-89 will commence on October 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Dr. CULLING-WOOD, F.R.C.S.

Two ENTRANCE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 125 Guineas and 60, respectively, open to all first-year Students, will be offered for competition. The examination will be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

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SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

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LITERATURE

Life of John Mitchel. By William Dillon. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

All his readers may not share Mr. William Dillon's opinion that John Mitchel was "the most gifted Irishman of his generation"; but this book was well worth writing, and, in spite of literary shortcomings, is decidedly interesting. It is none the less instructive because, as the author admits, "the expediency, from a political point of view, of publishing just now the life of the greatest Irish Irreconcilable of the century will probably be questioned." It is more likely to strengthen the view of those who hold that complete and unfriendly separation of Ireland from England is the only logical outcome of the Irish national movement in its present phase, as in its former phases, than to win unbounded admiration for the eloquent enthusiast whose "one hope of salvation for Ireland lay in the break-up of the British empire." Neither the biographer's generally honest championship nor his occasional misreading of facts proves that Mitchel's career was other than a failure, full of disaster to himself, and, if helping more than hindering some remedial measures he despised, only prejudicial to the cause he had at heart. The "real knowledge of Ireland" which Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in a brief introduction to his kinsman's book, says it will impart to "the British public," is hardly likely to make converts among those who distrust the Home Rule compromise, of which he is so zealous an advocate.

The most important part of Mitchel's life was crowded into barely more than three years, but all the information we have about the preliminaries of this stage is suggestive. The son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who crossed over to Ulster and ultimately settled in Newry, where he was one of the Unitarian seceders from the orthodox body who called themselves Remonstrants, Mitchel was born in 1815, and destined to follow his father's calling. The probation sermon, on the text "Great peace have they which love Thy law, and nothing shall offend them," which he was directed to compose, however, was never written. He shocked his father by declaring "that he had changed his mind, that he could not and would not be a minister, and that some other plan of life must be thought of." He

was then only nineteen, and a situation was found for him as a banker's clerk in Derry; but against this occupation also he rebelled, chiefly, as it seems, because he had fallen in love with "a very nice girl," from whom he could not bear to be separated. The parents on both sides objected, and the result of a thirty miles' night-walk to see the young lady, who was even then denied to him, was an illness that brought him to death's door before "his love-dream was irrevocably over." Another, a happier love-dream, followed before he was one-and-twenty, and while he was working in a solicitor's office. The young lady who became his wife in 1837 was a schoolgirl of sixteen when he first met her, and after several clandestine meetings he ran away with her to England. They were overtaken by her father, and the youthful "rebel" had his first taste of prison life in Chester gaol, where he was locked up for a few days; but this time he was not to be overawed, and, in defiance of the father, he achieved his object. When in 1840 he had completed his apprenticeship and become the junior partner of a Newry attorney, in charge of a branch office at Banbridge, he was a father as well as a husband, trying to eke out his slender earnings by vegetable growing, and a zealous reader of books, but very little of a politician.

Political enthusiasm seems to have been roused in him by his professional work as attorney for many of the Catholic families that suffered by the rioting of the Orangemen of Banbridge:—

"On their party anniversaries.....some of them would often insist on 'walking' through some Catholic clachan or neighbourhood, stopping before the doors of the Catholics to play party tunes. The Catholics would begin by keeping within closed doors; but soon some old woman, perhaps unable to contain herself, would run out, and, kneeling down in the road, would curse them aloud. This would begin the mischief, which would often end in the wrecking of a house or two, in beating, or even killing, on both sides. In the legal proceedings arising out of these affrays John Mitchel was often employed by the Catholics. He thus had ample opportunity of observing how such cases were dealt with at the time by a bench of magistrates many of whom were themselves Orangemen; and this experience was well calculated to blow into a flame the hatred of injustice that was natural to him."

At that time, and through the rest of their lives, John Mitchel's great friend was John Martin, then an easy-going, but hard-reading and deep-thinking farmer in the neighbourhood. Mitchel's letters to Martin show how they were both gradually turned from quiet enjoyment of their country occupations and home pleasures, from metaphysical controversy and amiable disputes as to the merits of Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' and of 'Pickwick' or 'Nicholas Nickleby,' into sympathy with the agitation which O'Connell was then leading, and into desire for even stronger measures than O'Connell approved of. As early as 1843 Mitchel wrote:—

"I am tired of loud agitation; loud seditious rhetoric on the one side, and stern, contemptuous denial and fixed bayonets on the other. The matter is surely sufficiently at issue. The pleadings are closed, the speeches are made; no conceivable amount of objurgation will bring us one whit nearer to repeal.....If Ireland be not ready to achieve the repeal with a strong

hand, she ought to make herself ready without delay; and if she be worthy of the place she seeks among the nations, she will do that."

The Young Ireland party, led by Charles Gavan Duffy, John O'Hagan, Thomas Davis, and others, as a bold advance on what were considered the namby-pamby tactics of O'Connell and the orators of Conciliation Hall, took shape in 1842, and in the autumn of that year the *Nation* was started. Mitchel was an eager supporter of the paper from the first, soon began to write in it, and after Davis's death, in 1845, accepted Duffy's offer to become its assistant editor. He had already contributed a 'Life of Hugh O'Neil' to Davis's "Library of Ireland," which gave proof of his earnestness and skill as a political writer, and he needed small persuasion to throw up his attorney's business and settle in Dublin as a journalist. The extracts given by Mr. Dillon are evidence of his fitness for the new work he undertook; but of course Mr. Dillon exaggerates when he says that Mitchel's denunciations of English misrule and his bitter mockery of O'Connell and the temporisers with the Whigs before, during, and after the famine year, were, at their best, not unworthy of Swift. Mitchel was too violent, not only for O'Connell, but also for Duffy, and afterwards even for Smith O'Brien. He soon involved the *Nation* in a prosecution for sedition, and at the end of two years retired from the paper rather than submit to Duffy's toning-down of his strong language. In 1848 he started the *United Irishman*, in which, with no one to control him, he used terms that quickly forced the Government to suppress him.

Before that, in 1846, he paid his only visit to London. He came as head of a delegation from the '82 Club in Dublin to congratulate, or condole with, Smith O'Brien on his being committed to the "cellar" of the House of Commons for refusing to sit on select committees or do other than speak on Irish grievances while a coercion Act was in force. "It was characteristic of Mitchel," says Mr. Dillon, "that the only part of the House of Commons he ever visited was the 'cellar.' He had no wish to see the chamber in which his friend had been insulted, and from which he had been sent in custody to his present abode." One visit he paid, however, to the Seer of Chelsea, who was his favourite author after Scott, and with whom he had previously corresponded in consequence of a review he had written in the *Nation*, which, in its strictures on Carlyle's account of the Cromwellian settlement, was more discriminating than O'Connell's condemnation of "the Rev. Dr. Carlisle and his book on that monster Cromwell." "To me," Mitchel said of Carlyle, "his talk seemed like the speech of Paul or Chrysostom, and his presence and environment royal and almost Godlike." Yet "his views on Irish questions are strangely wicked and unjust, and his notions of might and right generally are altogether atheistical." A few months later Carlyle was in Dublin, and in his 'Journal' reported that he spent an evening with Mitchel, "and there ate the last truly good potato I have met with in this world." "His frugally elegant small house and table pleased me much, as did the man himself—a fine elastic-spirited young fellow, whom I grieved to see rushing on destruction palp-

able by attacks of windmills, but on whom all my persuasions were thrown away." "Poor Mitchel!" Carlyle wrote in a later note; "I told him he would most likely be hanged; but I told him, too, that they could not hang the immortal part of him."

It would have been better for Mitchel's reputation if hanging, instead of the monstrously severe sentence of transportation for fourteen years, had been awarded him for his fierce attacks on Lord John Russell's Government in 1848. In the *United Irishman* he told the authorities at Downing Street some bitter truths, and addressed to them warnings which, had they been more temperately worded, might perhaps have been listened to. As it was, they served only to infuriate the readers of the paper, and to induce the Government to resort to stringent measures of repression, which broke up the Young Ireland party and ruined its leaders. Mitchel's newspaper polemics, if seldom like Swift's, were often like Cobbett's. With the opinion he held of the enemies he denounced he could not be surprised at their instituting proceedings against him on a charge of treason-felony; and it was chiefly his own fault that they were thus, in May, 1848, able to all but silence what Carlyle considered "the immortal part of him." His friends O'Brien and Meagher had been tried shortly before, but had been discharged, as the jury disagreed. They were afterwards convicted, along with Martin and several more, and there was soon a small colony of "Irish rebels" in Van Diemen's Land; but no others suffered so much as Mitchel.

Mr. Dillon, whose narrative begins clumsily, but improves as it proceeds through the first volume, tells forcibly and vividly the story of Mitchel's trial and the events that led up to it; and he makes judicious use of his hero's 'Jail Journal,' as well as of his letters, in an account of his experiences, first in Bermuda, then off Cape Colony, where the convict ship that held him was not allowed by the colonists to discharge its cargo, and afterwards in Tasmania. The story loses interest and becomes painful, however, from this point. Mr. Dillon tries hard, but not successfully, to prove that Mitchel acted honourably in running away. He may not, it is true, have technically "broken his parole," seeing that he astutely surrendered his ticket-of-leave at the moment when all his preparations were made for escaping; but, as those preparations could not have been made without the comparative liberty allowed to him on his pledge not to abuse it, no quibbles can morally justify his conduct. In acting as he did Mitchel damaged himself more than his greatest enemy could have expected. The friends he left behind in Van Diemen's Land received a pardon before long; but he remained an outlaw for life. More than that, his character deteriorated. During his long residence in America he wrote his 'Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps)' and some other able books; but the journalism with which he was mainly occupied was hardly creditable to him. His zealous advocacy of slavery and his championship of the Confederate cause may have been honest, but they were hardly worthy of a martyr for Freedom's sake; and so the

better sort of Irish patriots will think, too, about his connexion with the Fenian movement. On the latter subject Mr. Dillon could probably tell more than he has here set down; at any rate, there is evidently much more to be told.

The whole of Mr. Dillon's second volume, if in some respects as instructive as the first, is much less pleasant reading. It shows how a man who, up to the age of thirty-three, gave promise of rendering real service to his fellow countrymen and the world, and who bore himself bravely during five years of the "felon life" which was no disgrace to him, moved further and further away from his ideal during the remaining two-and-thirty years. His return to Ireland in 1875, when Mr. Disraeli's Government did not think it worth while to interfere with him beyond declaring that his election as member for Tipperary was invalid, made a dramatic ending to his career, and, as the last exploit of a dying man, its incidents were sufficiently pathetic. But even these incidents bespeak pity, not praise.

Aucassin and Nicolette. Done into English by Andrew Lang. (Nutt.)

Euterpe: being the Second Book of the famous History of Herodotus. Englished by B. R., 1584. Edited by Andrew Lang. (Same publisher.)

It has been observed that a new star is usually discovered at nearly the same moment by several independent stargazers. 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' though by no means a new discovery, has in the last twelve months appeared thrice in an English translation (as well as once in a Swedish). The coincidence is curious, because the little work, though it has been often rendered in France and Germany, and has been known for some time to a few English readers, has never before been really translated into the English tongue, at least direct from the original. Two English versions of a kind appeared last century, taken from Le Grand's modernization of the story; and Mr. Rodney Macdonough has translated it in America, but only from Bida's modern French version. Undoubtedly the little French story is well deserving of all this attention, and might even, like a neglected beauty, complain that the attention had been so long withheld; yet are there not a few, who have hitherto known it as a

Valley safe in Fancy's land,

Not tramped to mud yet by the million,
to whom the translators' labours, their
weighing of words and appraising of
beauties, will seem almost sacrilegious.

There is hardly any living English writer whom we should have beforehand judged more worthy to translate 'Aucassin and Nicolette' than Mr. Andrew Lang, nor by whom we should have more confidently expected to find much of the fragrance and delicacy of the original preserved in translation. What is it in which this sensation of fragrance and delicacy consists? Is a little of it due to the quaint and unused sounds of the old language, to that pleasure of the successful effort to understand an unfamiliar tongue which George Eliot has so subtly noted? Is there even some zest added by the pretty look of the mingled prose and

verse as they lie on the page, as Mr. Pater has suggested with regard to the work of a later French poet? It is quite possible that each of these sources of pleasure, slight and almost contemptible as they may seem, does add some infinitesimal savour to the little tale as we now read it. That Mr. Lang has been fully alive to these influences is evident from his having attempted to translate the story into the language of our older romances, as well as from the exquisite appearance of his book—its paper of silken surface, its type prettily varied for prose and verse, and rubrics truly rubricated. But apart from such accidental attractiveness there is a grace and charm in the little old French story which no one who reads it, even in a translation, can help being struck by. This charm lies both in the matter of the story and in its manner—both in the pictures and incidents chosen for description by the writer, and in the language in which he describes them, or his "style." Not that he was himself, in all probability, aware of such a distinction. To himself, doubtless, it seemed nothing but natural to describe such and such scenes, and he described them in the simplest language that came to his lips. But in a translation such a distinction is not only evident, but almost necessary to be made. The perfect translation reproduces both matter and manner perfectly. But short of this there are infinite degrees of excellence, in which one of the two may be reproduced at the expense of the other.

Now, treating of the matter first, the charm of 'Aucassin and Nicolette' lies chiefly in its vivid presentation of pictures vividly realized by the poet; all that he describes—scenes, actions, persons, feelings—he describes as he at the moment, in his imagination, sees them, strongly, actually, yet with a touch of the true poetic idealization, the breath of inspiration that lends life. For the translator to reproduce this it is necessary that he should see all that the poet saw, and as he saw it, or as nearly as may be. Unfortunately so much description is written, both in prose and poetry, without this realization either in the writer's mind or in his description, that translators get out of the habit of expecting to find it, and therefore do not always recognize it even when it is there. But a translator of Homer such as Mr. Lang comes trained both to expect and to reproduce this quality of realization. And to a great extent Mr. Lang does reproduce it in his translation of 'Aucassin and Nicolette.' But we venture to think that he might have done more in this direction, and, indeed, would have done more, had he approached the old French poet with a little more of the seriousness which he shows in the presence of the old Greek. The latter, indeed, is the father of all epic poetry; and the former only the weaver of a love romance, the novelist, if we may say so, of his day. But both are in earnest, the romancer no less than the epic poet; both expect to be taken at their word; and both demand from a translator all that he knows how to give of long labour and faithful following. Does Mr. Lang possibly take himself to the work a little too airily, as if it were but a trifle, the amusement of a single summer month? Or does he come to it with too much of the nineteenth cen-

tury clinging about his thoughts—too prone to read into the simple old-world poet the tone and spirit of an age many generations older and more sophisticated? His views of it he gives us in his introduction, a charming little bit of prose, iridescent, like all Mr. Lang's writing, with the play of quiet thought and suggestive allusion. He finds in the old poet "the very tone of Thackeray, when Thackeray is tender." Is not this to compare Homer to Virgil, the almost child-like naïveté of a nascent literature to the self-conscious effort of an age supremely self-conscious?

We may give a few instances in which Mr. Lang has either not aimed at or not attained the translator's ideal—to lend his author nothing but a new language. On p. 29 we find

Eyes as clear
As the water in a mere,

where the French has simply *vairs les ex.* A shepherd boy, who bears in the French the somewhat unmanageable name of *Fruelin*, is changed into plain English "Hal." The name "Mahound," though common in old French romances, does not occur in "Aucassin," except in Mr. Lang's version. Much of the verse is, as a translation, marred by such amplifications and additions as these, for the simple reason, doubtless, that "rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours." But even the prose is not altogether free from such blemishes, though in this it is usually the desire to give a quaint turn to the language that leads to deviation from the literal meaning. Such deviations are "Herein hast thou naught to make or mend" for *De ce n'as tu que faire*; "So they did the oath" for *Il li aſie*; "That is even what irketh me" for *Ce poise moi*; "the mare's son" for *son ceval*; "and so wrought in her surgery" for *si li porsaca*; "a great cloak twy-fold" for *une cape a-ti-envers* (*i.e.*, a cloak with two "seamy sides"); "the daisy flowers that broke beneath her as she went tiptoe, and that bent above her instep," for *les flors des margerites qu'ele ronpoit as ortex de ses piés, qui li gissoient sor le menuisse du pié par deseure*. This latter is a markedly difficult passage to translate gracefully, but the French gives a much more definite and graphic picture than Mr. Lang's words suggest. There is nothing about her "going tiptoe," nor did she crush the daisies, but snapped off their heads with the forward motion of her foot, so that they lay a moment on her instep, and drew attention to its more dazzling whiteness. We have noticed also a few mere mistranslations, such as *li roi del siecle*, "the Prince of this world"; *Tes enfances*, "Thy feats of youth" (p. 19), where *Tes* is manifestly the plural of *tel*, "such"; *demanda ciers* (p. 10), where Mr. Lang translates the old reading *deman d'aciers*, condemned by the final *s*. Mr. Lang is also decidedly lax in his translation of *vos* and *tu*, between which the original shows a marked distinction of use.

Such blemishes in a translator of Mr. Lang's experience and power proceed chiefly, we think, from not lingering long enough over the little story. It does not yield all its sweetness at once, and had Mr. Lang revised his translation closely with the original once or twice more, he would doubtless have himself altered several of these points.

As to the charm of "style" in the original, it is an equally difficult thing to define and to reproduce. Translators who have tried to reproduce some particular charm of style have usually sought to do so by introducing into their translation some studied effect, more or less akin to the original. So Pope gave to his rendering of Homer the charm of a chiselled and epigrammatic versification—a charm, however, too much the direct opposite of Homer's own to satisfy more than Pope's immediate generation. So Conington translated Virgil in the spirit of Scott. M. Bida in translating 'Aucassin' has relied for the reproduction of this charm chiefly on the grace of his exquisite etchings, the memory of one haunting the eyes from page to page till we come to another. Mr. Lang has gone back to the days when French romances were habitually translated in English, and tried to give his readers a savour of Malory, or such a feeling as we have in reading the black-letter translations of Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners. Such an experiment would be hopeless enough for any but a writer of established reputation. The readers of Malory are few enough, but who would read an imitation of him? Mr. Lang, however, is renowned for writing pleasantly as well as gracefully, and need have no fear of not finding an audience. One of the chief defects of such a method we have indicated above, namely, that while the poet of the original seems simply careful to choose the most natural and appropriate words, and his charm of style is only the effortless and unconscious outcome of this, the translation appears rather to be perpetually aiming at quaintness of expression and prettiness of phrase. Still to those who do not know the original—and for those who do it is difficult to judge—it may well be that this quaintness may lend in some measure the attractiveness of the original simple language, and even reproduce something of its charm. On a matter so purely concerned with individual taste and feeling no critic short of a Jeffrey would venture to pronounce an *ex cathedra* opinion.

Mr. Hood's frontispiece is very pretty; but somehow the hero and heroine look a little too much as if they were merely assuming the dresses and characters of Aucassin and Nicolette for the purpose of a play or a fancy dress ball. We cannot refrain from quoting one verse of the charming 'Ballade of Aucassin' which Mr. Lang prefixes to his translation:—

The grass-grown paths are trod of none
Where through the woods they went astray;
The spider's traceries are spun
Across the darkling forest way;
There come no knights that ride to slay,
No Pilgrims through the grasses wet,
No shepherd lads that sang their say
With Aucassin and Nicolette.

We have said so much about 'Aucassin and Nicolette' that we must be content with a very few words about the other book mentioned at the head of this article. Mr. Lang's extraordinary versatility is again shown in the second volume of the "Bibliothèque de Carabas," to which he is apparently to be a large contributor. He has reprinted the second of the two books of Herodotus which Barnaby Rich translated, and prefixed an introduction in which he discourses pleasantly on the religion of

Herodotus, and with sound logic and a pretty wit vindicates Herodotus from the charges of Prof. Sayce.

The Diary of Mr. Justice Rokeby. Printed from a MS. in the possession of Sir Henry Peek, Bart. (Privately printed.)

THERE are about half a dozen families in the north of England whose members, though never rising beyond simple knighthood, have made their names far more memorable than the more modern races who have been made peers. Prominent among these is Rokeby. The Rokebys are an old race. The pedigree is authentic as far back as the reign of the first Edward, and probably time and research are alone wanting to carry it some two or three generations earlier. They have matched almost entirely with home-staying families, and their blood and traditions have connected them with almost every noteworthy event that has taken place in old Northumbria, although they never produced, as their Fairfax cousins on one occasion did, a man of first-rate mark in the history of his country. They were a race of quiet stay-at-home country gentlemen, living among their tenantry, and farming the lands around the homestead in a somewhat patriarchal fashion. Sir Walter Scott drew on his imagination when he pictured the Rokebys as a Royalist house. The family had many branches, prolific in sons and daughters, and some few of the Rokebys served in the royal armies, but they were, on the whole, from the Reformation downwards on the Puritan side.

Sir Thomas Rokeby, the judge, was a member of the Hotham branch; his father, also called Thomas, served the Parliament and was killed at Dunbar. His feelings, we gather, were distinctly Puritan, but he was not a dissenter. His rise in the law was due in some degree, there is small doubt, to a large and widely spread family connexion; but had he not been a man of ability and good conduct this would have counted for little. His trustworthiness became almost proverbial, and a great part of the law business of the north of England came into his hands. He is said to have taken a leading part in the movement which resulted in placing William of Orange on the throne. His appointment as judge took place in 1689, and he died about ten years after.

The diary now printed begins a little before he rose to the judgeship, and is continued to 1697. It can never have been meant for other eyes than his own. It is, however, well worth preservation in print, as it shows us what were the feelings of one who had to administer the law at a time when the whole framework of English society was unstable. On several occasions he had to deal with Jacobites who had been reckless in giving expression to their opinions. On one, at the assizes at Hertford, he tried a Mr. Benjamin Cranmer for drinking the health of the exiled king, and for saying that King William could never be made the lawful heir of the crown, and that James had been turned out shamefully. For these rash words heavy fines were inflicted. On another occasion, at Shrewsbury, a nonjuring clergyman was tried for praying for the

restoration of King James, but the jury found him not guilty. He did not, however, escape scot-free, but was fined twenty shillings for refusing the oaths. An interesting entry regarding business transacted at Taunton in 1694 is so condensed that it is not possible from the diary alone to make out the meaning. It would seem that the triumphant Whigs of Taunton had, out of politico-religious spite, brought actions against a poor man who held opposite opinions. Whatever the exact circumstances were, Rokeby thought that injustice had been done, for he records that

"I express^d my dislike of ye p'secution, & they told me it was done by some great traders who were dissenters, & I said ye p'secution was worse in them than in other men, because they had been sufferers und^r ye severe p'secution of rigourous penal laws."

There is an interesting memorandum on what constituted a valid marriage. It arose out of the validity of a Quaker marriage being contested. Rokeby was clear that it was good in law. There can, we apprehend, be no doubt that, until the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act, marriages without registration or ecclesiastical ceremony were legal, though irregular. The diary on several occasions illustrates the extreme difficulty of travelling. On July 27th, 1692, the justice records that at Maidenhead the

"waters were soe great upon ye road that att Colebrook they came just into ye body of ye coach, and we were forced to boat twice att Maidenhead."

Again at Henley-on-Thames the water was so deep that the coach had to be conveyed in a boat.

A History of English Sounds from the Earliest Period. With full Word-Lists. By Henry Sweet. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

In this volume Mr. Sweet has for the first time produced a work that is thoroughly worthy of his well-known ability and scholarship. His previous publications, with the exception of detached papers and of his editions of Anglo-Saxon texts, while giving abundant evidence of his great industry and acuteness as an investigator, have too often been marred by a certain impatience of the labour of exposition, which has betrayed him into inaccuracies of statement which a little more pains would have enabled him to avoid. From defects of this kind the present work is almost entirely free, and it will probably long continue to be the most perfect existing handbook of English phonology. It is not likely that many results of importance will be added to those which Mr. Sweet has here formulated until English dialects have been exhaustively studied according to scientific methods; and, according to present appearances, the time when this will be done is yet far distant.

The basis of Mr. Sweet's method of sound-notation is, of course, his own modification of Mr. Bell's "Visible Speech." The few alterations which Mr. Sweet has introduced into Mr. Bell's notation have been already published in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*. Although they somewhat impair the symmetry of the original system, they remedy practical defects, and are not so numerous as to cause much trouble to the learner.

The earlier pages of the book deal with general considerations, such as the classification of speech-sounds, the different kinds of sound-changes and the laws by which they are governed, and the relation between sounds and their written symbols. This portion of the work contains many new and valuable suggestions. Attention may be especially directed to the explanation of the origin of *umlaut*. The current works on English and Teutonic philology point out correctly that an original Teutonic *a*, followed by one or two consonants and *i* or *j*, normally becomes *e* in Old English; but they do not attempt to assign any sufficient cause for this systematic change, nor to show why the same result does not take place under similar conditions in living English or Germanic dialects. Mr. Sweet shows that the phenomenon may be accounted for by the supposition that in primitive English, as in modern Russian, the character of a consonant was, to a much greater extent than in most European tongues, modified by the nature of the succeeding sound, and that the consonant so modified influenced in its turn the sound of the vowel going before it. Thus in the original Teutonic *andja* the *j* first gave a palatal character successively to the *d* and to the *n*, and subsequently the altered sound of the *n* changed the preceding *a* gradually into *e*, so that the modern English form of the word is *end*. The remarks on the origin of dialects are sound and lucidly expressed. The conjectures on the origin of speech-sounds, though ingenious, are perhaps somewhat out of place in this work, and the same may be said of the sketch of the development of alphabetic forms. A few pages are occupied with an admirably condensed summary of general Aryan (or, as Mr. Sweet prefers to write, "Arian") and Germanic phonology, which will be found useful for reference even by those who possess the works of Brugmann and Sievers. We observe that the author dissents in one or two points from the now prevailing theories; for example, he tacitly rejects the view that the original Teutonic *b* and *d* were spirants; but there is a good deal to be said on his behalf.

The discussion of the primitive Teutonic sound-system leads Mr. Sweet to the question of the origin of the runes. While agreeing with Wimmer with regard to the derivation of most of the individual characters, he nevertheless accepts to a certain extent the general conclusion of Canon Taylor, his view being "that the runes are of indirect Greek origin, and that they were adopted by the Goths from some non-Germanic tribe of central Russia about the third century B.C." This theory will by many be regarded as an illogical compromise, but we believe it to be in strict accordance with the probabilities. So far as the origin of the separate letters is concerned, Dr. Wimmer's reasoning, as contained in the second edition of his book, is in most cases nearly conclusive; but it is significant that the weak points of the argument are precisely those which relate to the letters in which the Latin alphabet differs from archaic Greek. The argument from the coincidence of the runic with the Latin *F*, which Wimmer regards as the strongest point in favour of the Latin as opposed to the Greek origin of this alphabet, is dis-

missed by Mr. Sweet with the remark that the Greek aspirated digamma had the bilabial sound of the primitive Teutonic *f*; and the rune for *J*, which Wimmer derives from the Roman *G*, is more probably composed of two *I*'s interlaced. The main difficulties of the Latin theory are, first, that the date (about A.D. 200) which it postulates for the invention of the runic writing is much too late to allow time for its proved early diffusion over the Teutonic world; and, secondly, that the accessible evidence tends to show that this mode of writing arose in the extreme east of Europe. By accepting the details of Wimmer's theory so far as they are applicable to the Greek alphabet, Mr. Sweet obviates the necessity for carrying back the adoption of the runes, as Canon Taylor does, to so remote a date as the sixth century before Christ; and it seems possible that even his own date of the third century is earlier than is absolutely necessary. In one or two cases the derivations proposed by Mr. Sweet for particular letters are open to question. The rune for *u* might legitimately be connected, as its position in the Gothic alphabet suggests, with the Greek *O* (one form of which was open at the bottom); the *o*-rune might be derived from *Ω*, and the *w*-rune, for which neither Wimmer nor Mr. Sweet very plausibly accounts, from *Y*, which Ulphilas employed to express the same consonant. But the number of early runic inscriptions is so small that many points must necessarily remain uncertain.

With reference to Old English phonology—a subject which owes much to Mr. Sweet's own investigations—the present work adds but little to our previous knowledge, though the author's summary of results is lucid and accurate. The discussion of the evidence relating to Old English vowel-quantity is, however, fuller than any that has been published elsewhere. The accentuation of Old English MSS. is in general so careless that it is a task of no little difficulty to extract any trustworthy results from it. In some texts the accents are placed almost at random, while in others the use of the acute sometimes indicates stress or consonant length instead of the length of the vowel. Mr. Sweet has treated this subject with great skill. He points out that most of the anomalies of accentuation may be eliminated by disregarding the instances in which a word is found accented only once in the same text. With regard to the deviations of Old English from common Germanic quantity, the author's conclusions are substantially identical with those arrived at (apparently on a narrower basis of induction) by Prof. Sievers. As to the "voicing" of initial *b*, *f*, and *s* in Old English, Mr. Sweet now admits that it was probably confined to the Saxon as distinguished from the Anglian and Jutish dialects. The prevailing theory that the Old English *g* was always a spirant of some kind is on good grounds rejected.

The valuable portion of the book which treats of Middle English phonetics and orthography does not furnish much opportunity for remark, as Mr. Sweet's discoveries in this department have long been universally accepted by scholars. The author does not pretend to give an absolutely exhaustive account of the phonetic diversities

of Middle English dialects, and of the orthographical peculiarities of individual texts, but no points of real importance appear to have been overlooked.

The history of modern English is regarded by Mr. Sweet as beginning about A.D. 1500, and is divided by him into four periods, coinciding approximately with the centuries. The last period is rather awkwardly subdivided into "Early Living English" (1800-1850) and "Late Living English." It is not quite clear that Mr. Sweet is on safe ground when he says that an observation of the tendencies of vulgar English will enable us to predict the future changes of the standard pronunciation. No doubt it has often happened that a change of pronunciation which has begun as a vulgarism has extended itself to the speech of educated people. But it has happened quite as often that changes in the standard pronunciation have resulted from an artificial widening of differences existing between the speech of the educated classes and that of the uneducated. As it is the practice of educated people in London that now gives the law in English pronunciation, Mr. Sweet would probably regard it as certain that standard English will in the future become more "cockneyish." This may happen with regard to some particular sounds; but it is quite possible that in other cases the dislike of "cockneyism" may lead to a positive reversal of the general tendencies of phonetic change. We also doubt the correctness of Mr. Sweet's statement that the difference between the pronunciation of the upper and lower classes is more marked in London than in any other large town. In some of the northern towns this difference actually amounts to mutual unintelligibility; that this is the case in London will hardly be seriously maintained.

Mr. Sweet's account of the phonetics of early modern English is based on the materials collected in Mr. Ellis's admirable, but unwieldy book on 'Early English Pronunciation,' and he gives copious extracts from the orthoepic writers quoted by Mr. Ellis. These passages are in many cases of great interest, not only for the light they throw on the history of English sounds, but also on account of the remarkable scientific ability which they display. There is something really wonderful in the degree of correctness with which speech-sounds were analyzed by several writers of the seventeenth century, who were acquainted with many facts that have had to be rediscovered in quite recent years.

At the end of the volume are two valuable "word-lists." The former is arranged in the order of the Old English vowels, and gives the Old English words with their Middle English and modern forms; while the latter is arranged in the order of the modern vowel sounds, and shows the original forms from which those now in use have been developed. With the aid of these tables the student will be able to supplement, where necessary, the author's exposition of the laws of English sound development. The first list is accompanied by an alphabetical index of the modern English words. The absence of a general index to the book is unquestionably a defect, though the excellent method of arrangement materially lessens the disadvantage. The

unfamiliar abbreviations adopted in the text are at first rather trying to the reader's patience, as they necessitate continual reference to the key at the end of the book; and in one or two cases the same abbreviation is used with two different meanings.

The Richt Vay to the Kingdom of Heuine. By John Gau. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by A. F. Mitchell, D.D. The Glossarial Index by T. G. Law. (Scottish Text Society.)

The Scottish Text Society has done well in reprinting the catechism of John Gau. 'The Richt Vay to the Kingdom of Heuine,' printed at Malmö, in Sweden, in 1533, was one of the earliest works published in Scottish prose, and it has a theological interest in being absolutely the first formal exposition of Protestant doctrine extant in the Scottish tongue. It is twenty years older than the more famous Roman Catholic—if it can rightly be called Roman—catechism of Archbishop Hamilton. It is, indeed, strange that so venerable a monument of Scottish Protestantism should not long ago have been rescued from the oblivion—not to say the risk of total loss—under which the book was lying. There is but a single copy of the original edition known to exist. This formerly belonged to George Chalmers, and at the sale of his books in 1842 passed to the library of Mr. Christie Miller at Britwell, where it now rests. David Laing printed a few extracts from it in the third volume of the 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' but could say little or nothing about its author. Danish scholars meanwhile were at work on the book, and finally it has had the good fortune to fall into the hands of Prof. Mitchell, who may be congratulated on having, by his researches regarding the author's career, added a new name to the roll of Scotch worthies.

John Gau, or Gaw, is with good ground supposed to be the son of John Gaw of Maw, a merchant of Perth, and was born in that city in the last decade of the fifteenth century. He matriculated at St. Andrews University in 1509, with Sir David Lindsay, David Beaton, Gavin Logy, Sir John Borthwick, and other men famous in the Reformation struggle. In the following year he took his Bachelor's degree. Prof. Mitchell next traces him to Malmö, whither he had probably gone as chaplain to the colony of Scottish merchants there resident. This seaport was the first city in the Danish dominions to receive the Reformation, and Gau soon joined the movement there, and aided it by translating Christiern Pedersen's 'Den Rette Vey' into Scottish for the benefit of his own countrymen abroad and at home. In 1536 he married, at Malmö, his wife Bridget, of whom we have preserved some touching reminiscences in a sermon preached at her funeral by Bishop Palladius. John Gau subsequently held a chaplaincy at the Church of Our Lady at Copenhagen, and died about the year 1553.

His catechism, as may be supposed, is Lutheran rather than Calvinistic in its doctrine. Linguistically it is curious; and from its retention of rare words and spellings, and in many cases its close adherence to Danish forms, is well worth the attention of students of the early North British dialects. Noticeable are the almost regular use of *w* for *u*

and of *v* for *w*; the final *z* in *asz*, *usz*, *hasz*, and the *t* in *wiht*, *noht*, *northt*, *Perht*. Among unusual words or significations are *forspeker* for advocate or mediator, *fremmit sinnis* for sins by which one participates in the guilt of another, and *eynchrissine* (Danish *iefn christen*) for neighbour or fellow Christian. The spelling *Wardil* or *Wardel*, *Anglice* world, was taken by David Laing to be a typographical mistake. This is, however, not the case. The form is used by contemporary and later writers, as, for instance, Ninian Winzet.

In an appendix to his introduction Prof. Mitchell incidentally throws light on a point of perhaps greater historical interest than the resuscitation of Gau, viz., the authorship of the rival catechism put forth by the Provincial Council of 1551. The use of Protestant sources, the moderate, if not unorthodox language on faith, the absence of any reference to indulgences, and the total silence on the Papal primacy in this book have already attracted attention. Prof. Mitchell now points out certain parallel passages in Gau's book and the later Catholic catechism, and brings forward some fresh facts in confirmation of his former suggestion that we owe the Anglican colouring of the latter work to the hand of Dr. Richard Smyth, who long wavered between the old learning and the new. It is at least a striking coincidence that Dr. Smyth in 1550 was writing from St. Andrews to Cranmer begging to be again taken into favour in England, for that otherwise he should have put upon him the task, much against his conscience, of writing *librum locorum communium* against all the dogmas then received in England. Smyth, however, remained in Scotland, and the next year Hamilton placed before his council the catechism in question with "common placis ordurie intravit." There is much to render the supposition extremely probable that Smyth was the main author of the book, and that Wynram, even then showing some leaning towards the Reformers, and afterwards Superintendent of Fife, gave it the finishing touches. The archbishop, who was at the time suffering greatly from his asthma, probably did little more than read and approve. Such a man as Smyth may well have used, and in places adopted the language of, Gau's 'Richt Vay.'

Select Pleas of the Crown, 1200-1222. Edited by F. W. Maitland for the Selden Society. Vol. I. (Quaritch.)

We had the pleasure but a short while ago of reviewing Mr. Maitland's noble edition of the collection of cases now known as 'Bracton's Note-Book'; and it is with equal pleasure that we welcome his latest contribution to legal history. A special interest attaches to this volume as being the first publication of the Selden Society, on the successful start of which youthful body Mr. Dove, its honorary secretary, may be justly congratulated.

In the original prospectus of the objects at which the Society would aim "the origin of the King's Courts" is mentioned as an unsolved problem, and it is even urged that "the archaeology of the subject is almost a blank." Study and analysis of the contemporary records, plea rolls, fines, and so forth, are the only methods by which

we can hope to advance our knowledge of the subject. It is by this path that the Society is advancing under the skilled guidance at present of Mr. Maitland. We propose, therefore, first to inquire what contribution he has made as yet to the history of this difficult question.

The original sources of information being still for the most part in manuscript, the matter must at present, so to speak, be "*res litigiosa*." Provisionally, however, the case appears to stand thus. Putting aside the itinerant justices, and restricting ourselves to the "*Curia Regis*"—the "*capitalis curia Domini Regis*" of Glanville—we seek to determine the date of its bifurcation, if that expression may be allowed, into (1) the King's Bench and (2) the Common Bench or Court of Common Pleas. The Exchequer is a matter apart. To appreciate the bearing of Mr. Maitland's argument it is necessary briefly to explain that of his predecessors in this track. Coke held that a Common Bench, distinct from the King's Bench, is implied by the words of Glanville, while Madox, Foss, and the Bishop of Chester (our chief authorities on the subject) are convinced that there was but one bench till the seventeenth article of *Magna Carta* "broke up the unity of the Curia." Gneist, to whom Mr. Maitland has apparently not referred, agrees wholly with their views, and is confident that there was but "one court" till 1215. Mr. Maitland, however, agrees neither with Coke nor with his critics, but records his belief, without hesitation, that although there was but one "bench" there were certainly two courts. Pleas, he asserts, were held, years before *Magna Carta*, either "*coram Rege*" or "*coram Justitiariis de Banco*," thus leading to that distinction between "*Coram Rege*" rolls and "*De Banco*" rolls so familiar to the record student. At the same time he frankly admits that "the king's court of John's reign shows no cleft, though it does show a well-marked line of cleavage." This is, we think, the right application of scientific principles to legal history.

It was under John's successor that the "line of cleavage" became at length a "cleft." But whereas Dr. Stubbs discerns this "cleft" at the beginning of the reign of Henry III., Mr. Maitland holds that the king's court became temporarily united again, as a "Bench" at Westminster, in the absence of pleas "*coram rege*," during the early years of the reign. Thus, so far from two courts, distinguished by "the class of causes entertained" (to quote Dr. Stubbs's words), he finds both criminal and civil cases heard before the one bench at Westminster. And this volume proves the fact. Nor is it till the days of Edward I. that the body of judges following the king became, in his opinion, "the King's Bench," the true and original "bench" being that otherwise known as the Court of Common Pleas. "From 1234 onwards," however, if not from an earlier date, "there are parallel streams of *Placita coram Rege* and *Placita de Banco*."

Such, briefly, are Mr. Maitland's conclusions with respect to the central court. As to the "visitatorial" courts, many pleas of which are printed in this volume, he traces to the commencement of the reign of Henry III. the distinction between eyres

proper ("*itinera ad omnia placita*") and special commissions of assize or those of gaol delivery. The growing popularity of these latter as compared with the general eyres is dwelt on by Mr. Maitland, who shows us how these eyres "became very burdensome and hateful" from the attendance of the *tutus comitatus* which they involved. The main inferences derived from the editor's perusal of all the rolls of John's reign deserve to be quoted in his own words:—

"In the first place criminal justice was extremely ineffectual; the punishment of a criminal was a rare event; the law may have been cruel, for, in our eyes, it was capricious; it made use of the irrational ordeal; but bloody it was not. In Henry III.'s time some satisfactory hanging was accomplished, but the number of presentments of undiscovered crime is very large. His father's reign may have been a bad time for honest folk; it seems to have been a holiday for robbers and murderers. Secondly, trial by battle in criminal cases had already become uncommon; the justices seem to have been delighted in quashing appeals. Thirdly, success at the ordeal seems to have been far commoner than failure; indeed, only one single case of failure has been found. Lastly, the reader may be asked not to approach these records with the belief that criminal procedure necessarily involves the use of two juries; as yet, the jury which presents the crime is, at least as a general rule, the only jury that there is."

In a case belonging to the year 1214 we note a passage illustrative of the very archaic practice in the old county courts of having no written record of its proceedings, but relying on oral testimony. Frequent allusion to this practice will be found in the pages of *Domesday*. A presentation by a Shropshire jury in 1221 throws light on abuses in the "local government" of the time, and especially on the oppressive "*scotale*" (*cervisia*), which the Bishop of Chester has described as a "very obscure" institution. A Worcester plea of the same year reveals the fact that "by ancient custom" the forest of Malvern was free from "murdrum" and that which succeeds it shows us the fate of a Worcestershire jury who had brought in a verdict of "accidental death" to escape the "murdrum" fine. A remarkable Hertfordshire case of a hired champion affords an illustration of the punishment for this offence, namely, the loss of a foot and a hand, being revised by the king's council, and the loss of the first remitted.

To those who are familiar with the merits of Mr. Maitland's former work it need scarcely be said that he has discharged his task as editor to perfection. The foot-notes are short and to the point, the introduction scholarly, the "apparatus" complete. A glossary of all remarkable words occurring in the volume is a useful feature, while the indexes of matters, persons, and places add to the value of the volume for the genealogist and local topographer. The identification of the place-names is also to be commended, for the labour involved, as experts know, is great. It should also be mentioned that the plan has been adopted of printing a careful translation of every plea selected on the page facing it. Mr. Maitland must not complain if we urge him to further exertions, and await with eagerness that volume of *Coram Rege* Rolls

which he has been prevailed upon to edit for the Pipe Roll Society.

The frontispiece to the book is an exact facsimile of the curious picture of a judicial combat on an *Assize Roll* of Henry III. We remember it as appearing years ago in Mr. Harrod's report on the Colchester records.

With the Camel Corps up the Nile. By Count Gleichen. With Numerous Sketches by the Author. (Chapman & Hall.)

ANY account by a fairly intelligent, observant, and educated man of what he has seen and experienced during a campaign cannot fail to be alike interesting to the general reader and useful to the military historian. Count Gleichen possesses far more than these rudimentary qualifications, and has the good sense to abstain from aping the historian, or indulging in the diffuse descriptions of the amateur traveller. There is also a freshness, a heartiness, and a "go" about the young author which, unstained by egotism, make his unpretentious book decidedly attractive. One fault that may be found with Count Gleichen is an occasional excess of honesty in expressing feelings which, though natural in thoughtless youth, are calculated to cause pain to older and graver men. For instance, in describing Abu Klea he thus expresses himself:—

"Every now and then one of their marksmen would creep down into the broken ground, and take pot-shots at the square till he was potted himself. One of our best men (Armiston, 3rd Grenadiers) was shot by one of these brutes. Occasionally an Arab, seeing everything was lost, would come out into the open and expose himself purposely to the bullets of the infidels; and once a horseman charged my company by himself, and got quite close before he was dropped. He was coming straight my way, and I was expecting to get a pot-shot at him, when, to my disgust, a marine bowed him over an awful 'crumpler,' at an unfairly short range for a rifle."

When, however, it comes to the sufferings of dumb animals or British soldiers, Count Gleichen displays plenty of heart. For instance, during its stay in the zareba where Sir Herbert Stewart received his mortal wound, the force was exposed to long-range fire from the Arab skirmishers, many men and more camels being hit.

"Scores of camels were shot; you would hear that sickening 'fft' go into a camel close by you, and see the poor brute patiently lying there, with a stream of blood trickling from his shoulder or neck. After a time his head would drop lower and lower, till the neck got that peculiar kink in it that betokens the approach of the end, and over he would roll quite silently. They never bellowed or tried to move when they were hit; nothing but an occasional shake or shiver would tell that a bullet was in them."

The fight at Abu Klea, in which both the Arabs and the British troops displayed a gallantry that has never been surpassed, is described by the author in a simple yet exciting way. Many accounts have been given of it, but the story bears repeating, though we shall only give extracts:—

"With wild yells the Arabs (still about 500 yards off) moved across our left front, in column of companies, and disappeared for a moment behind the rocks and grass in the wady. In half a minute they reappeared, close on the left rear, left wheeled into line, and charged. So quickly was this done that the

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skirmishers had barely time to run in before the Arabs were upon them, one unfortunate man of the 60th, an officer's servant who was not in good training, being speared before he reached the square.....The moment the skirmishers were in, a terrific fire began from the left and rear faces upon the Arabs, volleys rapidly merging into independent firing. I was with my company on the right front, and anxiously my men looked for something beyond a stray skirmishing nigger to shoot at. The camels inside the square obscured all vision to the fighting flank, and we had already concluded that the fire of the Heavies and Mounted Infantry had swept back the Arabs, when suddenly a terrific shock was felt, accompanied by redoubled yells and firing. I found myself lifted off my legs amongst a surging mass of Heavies and Sussex, who had been carried back against the camels by the impetuous rush of the enemy. Telling the men to stand fast, I forced my way through the jam to see what had happened. Heavies, Sussex, and camels of all sorts were pressing with terrific force on our thin double rank, and it seemed every moment as if it must give; but it didn't. On getting through to the other side of the press, a gruesome sight was seen. Immediately in front were swarms of Arabs in desperate hand-to-hand fight with our men, hacking, hewing, ham-stringing, and yelling like a crowd of black devils on a ground literally piled up with dead and dying.....Everything depended on the front and right faces standing fast. And well did they stick to it. With the rear rank faced about, the men stubbornly withheld the pressure, and do what they would, the Arabs could not break in the solid mass of men and camels. It was too hot to last. At length the enemy, almost annihilated, wavered, turned, and retreated suddenly, our men shooting them down in scores till they disappeared out of range over the hill-top."

Among the useful military lessons taught by the campaign was one on the subject of long-range fire at Metemneh:—

"Crowds of Arabs were seen running about just outside the town. 'Here's a grand chance,' thought C,—the former 'Musketoon,' who was in command of the extended company of Grenadiers, and he forthwith called out twenty of our best marksmen. 'Fire five volleys, at 2,000 yards—ready,' and down they went, taking careful aim at the masses of niggers. The effect of the volleys was extraordinary. At that enormous distance we saw, with the help of our glasses, some two or three Arabs drop, and all the rest skedaddled as fast as their legs would carry them into the town, dropping their household goods as they went."

We could make many more interesting extracts from this book, but out of consideration to the reading public we abstain from picking all the plums out of the pudding.

Encyclopædia Britannica.—Vols. XXII.—XXIII. *Sib-Ups.* (Edinburgh, Black.)

We congratulate Mr. Robertson Smith and Messrs. Black on the approaching conclusion of their great enterprise; and every critic will feel a pang of regret when he remembers that Prof. Baynes has not lived to witness the near termination of a work to which he gave so much thought and labour.

The two volumes before us are full of excellent articles, as a mere mention of a few will prove: "Slavs," by Mr. Morfill; "Strafford," by Prof. S. R. Gardiner; "Syriac Literature," by Dr. Wright; "Tribune," by Dr. Reid; "Totemism," by Mr. Frazer; and "Troad," by Prof.

Jebb; but we still think there is a little too much of a disposition on the part of the editor to seek contributors in Germany when he might quite well find them here. This tendency, however, is decidedly less conspicuous in vol. xxiii. than in vol. xxii.

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States are the chief countries that figure in these volumes. The geography and statistics of Spain are excellently handled by Mr. Chisholm. No fewer than five writers are required to do justice to those of Sweden. Mr. Gosse writes agreeably on "Swedish Literature," while Mr. Sime deals with Sweden's history, and also with the literature of Switzerland. An admirable article by M. Morel Fatio on "Spanish Literature" deserves special attention. It is a concise yet masterly summary. Of course we do not agree with all M. Fatio's views. Such a statement as "that his [Calderon's] 'Autos Sacramentales' give evidence of extensive theological knowledge is all that can be said in their favour" shows curious lack of sympathy with a characteristically national branch of Spanish literature.

Mr. Watts has written a well-reasoned and clear, yet brief essay on the "Sonnet," which throws more light on the subject than anything else we have read. The best part of the "Theodora" of Prof. Bryce is the judicious note at the end. Mr. Lang's article on "Theocritus" is disappointingly slight; his "Tales" is decidedly better, though not quite free from the same fault. Mr. Saintsbury's biography of Thiers is disfigured by prejudice, and consequently unjust; we prefer Mr. Saintsbury's literary criticism to his politics. "Thirlwall," by Dr. Garnett, is admirable. Prof. F. Pollock writes learnedly on the "Sword"; and Mr. W. Pollock's sketch of Thackeray, the work of a warm admirer, is well put together. Prof. Newton's excellent articles on birds are continued; and so are Dr. Günther's admirable monographs. Among other important scientific contributions are "Strength of Materials," by Prof. Ewing; "Surgery," by a quartet of writers; "Surveying," by General Walker; and "Thermodynamics," by Prof. Tait.

Dr. Jackson in his article on "Socrates," while allowing that Plato's picture of his master is the work of one who knew him better, gives Xenophon's account the preference in point of accuracy; but the article is written from so Platonic a point of view, and contains so excellent an account of the life, character, and teaching of the philosopher—if Dr. Jackson will allow us to call him so—that this may be pardoned. The explanation of the δαιμόνιον σημεῖον and the exposition of the Platonic theory of ideas (perhaps the most interesting part of an interesting article) are valuable summaries of papers which have appeared in the *Journal of Philology*. Dr. Jackson's view of the development of the theory of ideas has not, so far as we know, been criticized, except in a paper read by Dr. Zeller before the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences on the 3rd of March, 1887, of which we have seen no adequate report; and it is, perhaps, a pity, though of course it could not be avoided, that it should appear in the "Encyclopædia" before it has stood the test of examination. It comes up again, rather more in detail, in the article on

"Speusippus," which tells us all that is known—and perhaps a little more—about the doctrines of that scholar.

The article on the "Sophists" by the same scholar is again, and this time avowedly, written from a Platonic point of view. It is none the worse for that, as there can be no doubt that we learn much more and much better about the Sophists from Plato than elsewhere. The account of the development of sophistic thought on the lines of culture, eristic, rhetoric, and politics successfully avoids the suggestion of anything like schools of sophistry, and shows very careful study of the writer's chief authority. And if Plato is prejudiced against one or two of his intellectual opponents, it cannot be said that Dr. Jackson has been influenced by his prejudice. On the contrary, he fully appreciates alike the importance of the Sophists to the history of thought and their practical influence on Hellenic culture; while his criticism of Grote (whom he follows to a great extent) saves him from the charge of over-estimation.

The account of the "Stoics," by Mr. R. D. Hicks, contains too much matter in a comparatively small compass for us to do more than touch upon a few points. We have two faults to find: first, that the article is tinged, though slightly, with the Semitic theory of Stoicism; and secondly, that Mr. Hicks hardly emphasizes sufficiently the vast difference between the earlier Stoicism, which was really speculative, not to say metaphysical in its way, and Stoicism after the attacks of the sceptical Academics, which cannot be said to have had any distinctive doctrine outside ethics. His account of the early Stoic metaphysical theories is as lucid as any account of them could well be. Indeed, in details the article is excellent; to show this we need only point to the explanation of καταληπτικὴ φαντασία in neither a purely active nor a purely passive sense, as meaning "a perception such as to produce apprehension in the subject," and to the accounts given of the effect of the attack of Carneades and of the modification of Stoic ethics introduced by Panætius.

Prof. J. H. Middleton's brief article on "Terra Cotta" is somewhat slight. He says nothing as to the authenticity of the so-called Asiatic groups; and of the four groups that he engraves the second and fourth belong to this incriminated class, the second being from the same mould as one of the notorious groups seized by the authorities at Athens in 1886. His bibliography of the subject includes no work published later than 1885; and possibly the article was written some while ago, before the question of the Asiatic groups was approaching solution. It may be observed that he adds in a note at the end of the article that "very clever forgeries of terra-cottas are being manufactured."

The chief rabbinical articles are on the "Talmud" and the "Targum" by Dr. Schiller-Szinessy. Of the eight columns devoted to the Talmud, four are given up to post-Talmudic matters, viz., "Vicissitudes of the Talmud," "Aids to the Study of the Talmud" (in which an incomplete and arbitrary account of the bibliography of the Talmud is given), "Influence of the Talmud," and, finally, "Transference of the Talmudic Learning from the East to the West." Not much

can be said about such a gigantic work as the two Talmuds in four columns, while superfluous notes occupy another column. The specialist will be astonished at the insignificance of the article, and the general reader will exclaim, But, after all, what is the Talmud? The full description of Nathan ben Jehiel's lexicon on the Talmud would be in place under Nathan, but it is dragged in here for various reasons: Firstly, to glorify Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, who quotes himself not fewer than a dozen times, as well as the unpublished second part of his catalogue, whilst quotations of other works are very exceptional. Secondly, to blame Rapoport for having read יי instead of יי in 1828. The error has been corrected already by Dr. Steinschneider and others, and no more need be said about it. Does Dr. Schiller-Szinessy quote Steinschneider? No. Thirdly, to exalt the Cambridge Hebrew MSS., one of which is said to be, together with one at Vienna, the most remarkable in the world in regard to Nathan's lexicon. *Esprit de corps* is laudable, but it may be carried too far. Has Dr. Schiller-Szinessy collated all the MSS. of the 'Arukha,' so numerous in all great libraries? We suppose not, otherwise he would have found one of the Paris MSS., which contains old glosses, the most valuable. Again, he says in the article "Kimhi" ("Encyc.", xiv. p. 78) that David Kimhi's grammar with Levita's additions, which has on the Hebrew title-page the remarkable date of 1544 of "our redemption," is in the possession of Dr. W. Aldis Wright, adding "no other copy is known to us." It is to be regretted that Dr. Schiller-Szinessy should not have consulted the printed catalogues of Hebrew books in the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library, as he would have found that these two libraries possess together three copies of this rare edition. How partial Dr. Schiller-Szinessy is in quotations may be seen from a single fact. He quotes on p. 37 his article on Raym. Martini, which appeared last summer in the *Journal of Philology*, whilst the standard edition of 'Aboth de R. Nathan,' by M. Schechter, which appeared early in 1887, is not mentioned amongst the editions of the Talmud.

As to the Targum article, which is scarcely intelligible throughout, at least to the general reader, it is much better than that on the Talmud; but unluckily it is disfigured by a strange explanation of the name of Onkelos. This name is usually considered as the Babylonian pronunciation of the translator Aquilas mentioned in the Palestinian Talmud (the 'y' being either not pronounced at all, or else as a nasal, as among the Italian Jews of the present day), but Dr. Schiller-Szinessy would suggest that "Onkelos is a deliberate perversion of Evangelus, a Greek proper name, which exactly translates the Jewish name Mebasser." A name of Evangelus in Babylonia, of which no one ever heard, and corrupted into On-keles, which means "iniquity of disgrace," analogous with On-gelion and Evangelion, "iniquity of the roll"! That would do admirably for the 'Zohar' or any other late Midrash, but not for sensible criticism. R. Meir, indeed, in order to damage a Gospel, termed it "a roll of iniquity"; but Onkelos was in high

esteem among the rabbis, and there was no occasion to pervert his name. As to the name of Mebasser, we find him only in the tenth century, whilst Onkelos is mentioned in the second or third century. Here, again, Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, with his usual generosity, falls upon Graetz for having taken Juda ibn Koreish for a Karaite. The contrary was said and proved more than twenty years ago; why is the authority for it not given by Dr. Schiller-Szinessy? To ignore previous writers is Dr. Schiller-Szinessy's general rule; he thus becomes the Alpha and the Omega of rabbinical learning in England. We should have thought that a teacher's duty is to make students acquainted with the literature of the subject he professes.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

A Modern Delilah. By Vere Clavering. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Dearly Bought. By G. Fitz-Roy Cole. 3 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)
With the Immortals. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
100,000l. versus Ghosts. By Mrs. Robert Jocelyn. 2 vols. (White & Co.)

The reader of 'A Modern Delilah' will probably wonder, with or without regret, that Vere Clavering should have been able to bring it to an end in a thousand pages. There is really no good reason why it should have stopped at any limit between twenty and two thousand, for the smaller number would have sufficed to tell the story of the wicked Clytie, whilst the larger number would not have exhausted the author's store of journalistic English, his slang, his italics, his "noble baronets," and the rest of it. No doubt the narrative runs along very trippingly, and there is ease in the style, if not elegance. No profusion of familiar verbiage, however, avails to describe the character of a man or a woman, and Vere Clavering's characters remain vague and perplexing to the last. We are told what we ought to think about them; but it is difficult to follow the directions. The heroine is unrelieved by any touch of unselfishness or high thinking, and yet the reader is asked to suppose that she had her good points, and that the Deity "beckoned her to Him" at last, by the aid of her virtual murder. The reader, indeed, can spare himself these subtleties if he likes, and lend himself to the artless story without taking the trouble to criticize. In that case there are a thousand pages of straightforward romance to reward him for his indulgence.

Mr. Fitz-Roy Cole's 'Dearly Bought'—a romance founded on fact—is so tedious, heavy, and full of reflection and digression as to be a veritable soporific. It abounds in descriptions of scenery, human and other, which are extraordinarily "wifly-washy"; it reads now like enfeebled history, now like the *Family Herald* of twenty years ago; and the worst is that, for all its desperate dulness and unnatural pretentiousness, it is so painfully well-meaning as almost to disarm criticism.

The power of riches and the wonders of electricity are undoubtedly surprising, and in the hands of a clever novelist they are unlimited. The uses to which Mr. Crawford has put them in his new book 'With the

Immortals' (which is not exactly a novel, but is certainly a work of fiction) may be briefly stated. In January Mr. Chard, with the help of his wife and sister and his mother-in-law, Lady Brenda, started the idea of buying a ruined castle near Castellamare, restoring it, and settling down to make experiments in electric lighting. "Before the end of April the castle was bought, repaired, and luxuriously furnished, the beds were made, the French chef had ordered the kitchen fires to be lighted," and Mr. Chard had found that a ducal title had been thrown into his bargain. The experiments were highly successful, and Mr. Chard was convinced "that the force of his constant current was sufficient to run a train of two hundred tons at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. . . . If a few hundred yards of collectors could produce such effects, what might be expected from an apparatus covering a mile of sea-coast?" He thereupon illuminated the mountains, and, whatever he may have expected, the result was a terrific thunderstorm, and after it had subsided the appearance at convenient intervals of Heine, Chopin, Caesar, Francis I., Leonardo da Vinci, Dr. Johnson, Pascal, and the Sirens. Mr. Chard and the ladies of his family received the strange guests without any vulgar astonishment. Unfortunately the Immortals used the rare chance which Mr. Chard's electrical experiments had given them for no better purpose than to discuss with each other and their hosts such abstract questions as the nature of love and the true definition of wit, and (as old people are apt to do) to make discursive monologues about the events of their past lives. The better-informed members of the ghostly party also took a pleasure in discussing historical matters, and in this part of his imaginary conversations Mr. Crawford's ability is best shown. The taste for dialogues of the dead has frequently shown itself from time to time, from Lucian to Mr. Trail, and the amount of entertainment which may be got from this branch of literature may, perhaps, be rightly left for every one to decide for himself. But, at all events, it may be laid down that experiments in such conversations are as dangerous as Mr. Chard's experiments in electric lighting. Mr. Crawford has undoubtedly displayed a great quantity of information, and has succeeded in making some of his Immortals say a good thing or two; but, on the whole, their didactic talk is wearisome. There is, however, a considerable tendency to use the novel as a vehicle for discussion, and Mr. Crawford's readers, who are always pleased to meet him as a novelist, may be glad to think that he has delivered himself of so much didactic matter in a separate publication. The book is not free from mistakes of fact. Caesar certainly should have known that the inscription in St. Paul's in memory of Wren is not "Si monumentum queris circumspice," but "requiris"; and Dr. Johnson would hardly have spoken of "Mr. Darwin's book upon the origin of man." Into the soundness of Caesar's views upon historical events it is not necessary to enter. He is of opinion that Italy as a nation is a failure, and that the resuscitation of the German empire is largely due to the imperial traditions founded by Charlemagne. Mr. Crawford's boldest attempt is shown in allotting so much space

to Heine, and his failure is most signal over a poor joke which Heine is made to labour into shape in the space of nearly two pages. When finished it comes out thus: "Professors are two-legged featherless animals. A goose need only make quills of his feathers and sign himself Professor Doctor Gans." It is, perhaps, well that the book is, on the whole, extremely serious.

The good old materialistic spook is daily losing something of his terror—is giving ground, in fact, before the vague effects of sentimental spiritualism. In Mrs. Jocelyn's story he and his appear in all their old solidity, and with all their properties about them ; but they cannot be called successful. They thrill one neither with fear nor laughter. Another device would better have answered Mrs. Jocelyn's purpose, and, moreover, would better have suited the manner of what is really a pleasant story. The ghost-ritten family consists of simple every-day folk, well and lightly drawn, and easy to like and understand. The young couple hurried (by the ghosts) into a ludicrous wedding are often quite amusing and nice, and this in spite of the author's somewhat slangy and "household" manner, which is, however, neither disagreeable nor devoid of humour.

EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

The Teaching of the Apostles. Newly edited, with Facsimile Text and a Commentary, for the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, by J. Rendel Harris. (Cambridge, University Press.)

—The public are weary of publications connected with the 'Teaching of the Apostles,' and are prone to turn away from any new treatise or pamphlet on the subject with dislike. But Prof. Harris's volume, however, presents exceptional features which command it to all who take an interest in early Christian literature. It contains a photographic copy of the MS., an exact transcription of the text, errors of transcription being given in the margin, and editorial corrections of weight at the foot of the page; while passages from Scripture that present parallels are carefully noted. The commentary is of wide range, containing as it does a description of the Jerusalem codex; emendations suggested by Bryennios, Hilgenfeld, and Harnack; secondary authorities for the text; notes on obscure passages and Hebraisms of the 'Teaching'; and remarks on its integrity and genealogical relations of the authorities for its text, and on the supposed Montanism of the 'Teaching.' Next in value to the transcription of the text is the full list of authorities in patristic literature whose testimony corroborates the statements of the 'Didache.' This testimony, both early and rich, cannot be neglected by any critical reader. As here arranged the chain begins with the fragment of a Latin version discovered by Von Gebhardt, followed by the Epistle of Barnabas, the Ecclesiastical Canons—the epitome of Catholic tradition—the 'Two Ways, or the Judgment of Peter,' the seventh book of the Apostolical Constitutions, &c., ending with a sermon of Boniface's on baptism. Perhaps Prof. Harris has pressed into his catalogue some doubtful documents supposed to have echoes of the 'Didache'—such as Pseudo-Phocylides and parts of the Sibylline oracles—but he accompanies them with illustrative or justifying remarks. His opinion respecting the composition of the treatise is that there was a primitive Jewish document of the 'Two Ways,' serving as a basis not only for the 'Teaching' and Barnabas, but for all subsequent developments. So far he follows Dr. Taylor, who has influenced him in other details. One thing is tolerably clear, that the original document is not presented in Bryennios's manu-

script, but that it has been added to and interpolated, as may be inferred from the Latin fragment and from Barnabas. These omit the part of the 'Teaching' from i. 3 (εὐλογεῖτε) to ii. 1 ($\tauῆς$ δύδαχῆς), so that the connexion of ideas is not broken. Prof. Harris is extremely conservative of the text, not admitting some of the changes which Bryennios has made, such as a ὥσαννα τῷ νιῷ Δαβὶδ (x. 4) for ὥσαννα τῷ θεῷ Δαβὶδ. Here, however, the first editor seems to be right, though in other instances he has needlessly altered. The text requires but little change. In an examination of the difficult passages, "let your alms sweat in your hands (i. 6), of "the cosmic mystery of the church (xi.), and of "the spreading out of the hand in heaven," that is, the sign of the cross spread out in heaven (xvi. 6), Prof. Harris shows sound judgment. But the difficult passage, οἱ δὲ ἴπομενάντες ἐν τῇ πόστει αὐτῶν σωθήσονται ἵνα αὐτὸν τοῦ καταθέματος (xvi. 5), "they who endure in their faith shall be saved under the very curse," is explained in a way more ingenious than satisfactory. Bryennios's conjecture of ἀπό for ὑπό (saved from the curse itself) is more plausible. Some who retain the MS. reading translate "from under the curse itself," which is improbable. The note on κυριακὴ κυρίος (xiv. 1), explaining the genesis of κυριακή, is far-fetched. The chapter on the Hebraisms of the 'Teaching' is disfigured by some arbitrary analogies and improbable conjectures. The professor is too anxious to saturate the treatise with Hebraistic phrases and forms, after the manner of Dr. Taylor. Yet the faults of this beautifully printed volume are few. The author's criticism is mostly sober. In the literature of the epistle his book will take an important place. He does not indulge in such fanciful theories as those which Harnack throws out, and carefully refrains even from adopting Warfield's genealogical relation of the authorities. This arrangement is the most difficult point of all. One thing is plain, viz. that the 'Teaching' has undergone recensions and interpolation in its early stages, in arranging which there is ample room for conjecture.

The *Four Gospels from the Munich MS.* (now numbered *Lat. 6224* in the Royal Library at Munich, with a *Fragment from St. John* in the *Hof-bibliothek at Vienna* (*Cod. Lat. 502*)). Edited by H. J. White, M.A. With a Facsimile. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—One of the many merits of Tischendorf as a textual critic of the New Testament was that he showed a correct perception of the great value of the old Latin translation made in Africa during the second century; hence his final edition of the Greek text contains a richer assortment of the readings presented in MSS. of this version than any other. Unfortunately, the pure African text was subsequently revised in Italy, so that its readings were altered more or less. Having undergone more than one recension, the MSS. exhibit a mixed text. In the Gospels the three best and least altered are those which Lachmann used (a, b, c), that is, the Vercellensis, Veronensis, Colbertinus; but others have their value, and are not to be neglected. The work before us, the third volume of old Latin Biblical texts published at Oxford, contains the text of the four Gospels in the MS. *Monacensis* q. 1, belonging to the Royal Library in Munich. Tischendorf had transcribed and used it in his Greek Testament; but his lamented death prevented its publication, and the transcript became the property of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. On this basis Mr. White has edited the text, after spending some weeks in comparing the original at Munich, and benefiting by the advice of several scholars connected with the library where it is deposited. The editor has prefixed a copious introduction, descriptive of the codex, its external form, date and place of origin, its orthography, &c., relation to other old Latin texts, history and lectionary, and notes. The

printed text, which has four columns in each page, is followed by "editoris notulae," an index of places corrected by the original scribe or by later hands, which the editor did not put into the text itself. A fragment of the Gospel according to St. John (ch. xix. 27—xx. 11) in old Latin, found in a MS. belonging to the Hof-bibliothek at Vienna (v), concludes the volume. The facsimile page at the commencement, taken by the collotype process, gives a fair view of the way in which the scribe wrote. Few Biblical MSS. have been preserved in their original state, and the present is no exception. Out of 273 leaves of vellum it has now but 251. In each of the four Gospels there are passages missing. The birthplace of the codex, which is written in semi-uncial characters, is supposed to be Germany, and its date the sixth or seventh century. Of the scribe Valerian nothing is known. At the end of his MS. he begs the prayers of the reader, stating that the work is written "tribus digitis, et totis membris laborat." The chief point connected with q is its relation to other old Latin texts; and this is discussed at some length by the editor. The result at which he arrives is that it cannot be classed with any one definite branch of the old Latin family, but has come under the influence of every group in turn; and that it has a stronger resemblance to Codex Veronensis (b) than to any other old Latin MS. It often sides with Codex Brixianus (f) against b, but not in the main. The editor's detailed examination of a few chapters in each gospel makes this tolerably clear. The text is a revised one, but the underlying Greek comes nearer to that which was at the basis of a, b, c, than to that which forms the foundation of f. Belonging as it does to the Italian class of MSS., it does not present the comparatively unaltered text of a or c. We may examine a number of passages in the MS., comparing them with the original Greek and also with other old Latin codices, and specifying where it has the true reading and where it has not.

In Matthew i. 25 after *νιόν* q has "unigenitum," representing *πρωτότοκον*. This gives an incorrect presentation of the original, for the adjective should be omitted as in b, c.

Another wrong reading is in Matthew v. 14, "vos estis lux *hujus* mundi." In Matthew vi. 4, a broken at the end, "in

In Matthew vi. 4 q has at the end "immanuel," which agrees with a, b, c, f, but is incorrect.

In Matthew xxi. 31 q has "primus" with c, f, but differing from a, b. The reading of q appears to be the right representative of the original.

In John i. 18 it has "unigenitus filius," as the other Latin versions read. This is correct.

In John i. 27, after the verb "venit," it reads "qui ante me factus est," but b omits the clause, and rightly so: f agrees with q.

In John v. 3-5 the fourth verse is rightly omitted, in agreement with f; but a, b, c, have it.

In John vi. 51 (latter part of the verse) q coincides with f, not with a, b, c.

In John vii. 50 "qui venit ad eum nocte" agrees with f. This does not belong to the genuine text.

The paragraph in John vii. 53–viii. 11 is rightly omitted in *q*, as it is in *f* and *a*.
In John viii. 58 *γερέσθαι* is omitted by *q*, not by *f*. It is also wanting in *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*, but

In John xvi. 16 q has *ov*, agreeing with f and a; b has *ov̄keti*, which is better.

In Luke v. 17 q has "ad sanandum eos." So all MSS. of the old Latin read, following an incorrect Greek text.

In Luke xxiv. 51 q has "et elevabatur in

celum," agreeing with c and f; a, b, e, properly omit the clause.

In Mark i. 2 ἐμπορθέν σον is rightly omitted by q, in agreement with a, b, c, but contrary to f.

The εὐθύς of Mark v. 2 is retained in q, but omitted by b, c, e. Here the MS. seems to be correct.

Mark vi. 23, με is properly omitted by q, agreeing with b, c, but differing from a, f.

In Mark vi. 25 μέρα σπουδῆς is omitted by q, as also by a, b, c; but f retains it, and rightly so.

The manner in which the MS. has been edited deserves the highest praise. Mr. White shows his full competence for the task, and has performed it with minute accuracy. His opinion respecting q is juster than that of Dr. Hort, who has probably not studied the MS. with the same care. Whatever tends to make the original text of the New Testament clearer is worthy of all commendation, and therefore we wish success to the scholars who are labouring to bring forth old Latin texts from their obscurity to assist in the production of the very words which the sacred authors employed.

RECENT VERSE.

Metempsychosis: a Vision after Midnight. (Longmans & Co.)

Tales and Legends in Verse. By E. Cooper Willis, Q.C. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Love Triumphant: a Series of Sonnets. By Fred Henderson. (Jarrold & Sons.)

Fifty Sonnets. By C. E. Tyrer. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Holiday Recreations, and other Poems. By Alexander Skene Smith. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Story of Eudocia and her Brothers. By Richard Watson Dixon. (Privately printed.)

Songs of a Year. By Thomas Ashe. (Privately printed.)

THERE is energy and much talent—perhaps there is genius—in 'Metempsychosis.' But it is very hard reading. The effort is like forcing our way through some tropical jungle blocked with a splendid confusion of too luxuriant vegetation and blazing flowers. The story—so far as we can arrive at it—is the converse of the legend in many forms in which the embrace of some statue kills the foolhardy wooer; in this inversion a woman who has by some unintelligible catastrophe been transformed to a statue and buried is brought to light by an earthquake and placed in a sculpture gallery, where she fascinates, to his horror and unwilling rapture, a young ducal personage whose awakened reminiscences show him to be a reincarnation of her lover of centuries ago. He has a beautiful young bride and the pair are lovers, but the woman in stone—herself tortured with passion in her dumb motionlessness—wins all his soul, while the young wife, feeling some strange alarm, falls into swoons—stricken with death we think, but cannot make out. In the night the duke returns secretly to the sculpture gallery, and, in a state of frenzy and ecstasy, climbs to the statue's enthroned couch among stone lilies to throw himself upon her. As she has known would be the case, she returns to life, and falls into dust—happy.

"A little gleaming dust where she hath been—
Thus ends my dream.

This is—Despair. .

No—no—it is but Death. *

* * * * *

What sooths air, what light caressing breath
Floats lingering past? What soft sound soothes my ear?
A sigh? And near!
A sigh? I dare not raise my looks above.
"I wait thee, love!"

The tale is mainly told in long vehement soliloquies by the statue-woman and by the duke. These decidedly have power, but they are overstrained, and often the images are forced. There are in some parts fine, if somewhat luscious descriptions. The want is self-restraint and simplicity. There is a shorter tale, entitled 'There is a Lake,' in which there are faint

reminders of 'Alastor.' In this too the excess of ornament is detrimental, and in this too there are tokens of what should be strength. A dozen or so of short lyrics which conclude the volume have merit, but are wanting in melody.

Mr. Cooper Willis does not claim the title of poems for his 'Tales and Legends in Verse'; and we could scarcely so classify them. But as what they claim to be they do credit to his leisure hours. They possess the excellent qualities of directness and intelligibility, and have a good metrical swing.

In 'Love Triumphant' we have another of the sonnet series dedicated to Love—Love with a big L—Love personified—which have become so popular among writers that they run risk of losing popularity among readers. It is difficult to review such sonnets, for the art of making them, once considered of the highest difficulty, has become familiar, and such good results are obtained that the work of the careful expert cannot always be marked off from that of the creative poet who has chosen for that which it was in him to say in whatever metre the scientific harmonies of the sonnet. Of Mr. Henderson's sonnets, as of many others, we ask ourselves while reading, "Would not these have made a name for the writer if he had fallen on times when there had not been so many of the kind?" And thereto comes the counter question, "But then, would they have been written?"

Mr. Tyrer's fifty sonnets are mostly descriptions of scenery which has rejoiced him in holiday escapes from "the smoke-wrapt city [Manchester] and its human stream." A few of them are on pictures in recent Academy exhibitions; but here too the impulse is that of the jaded townman's eager appreciation of the beauty and rest-giving freedom of nature. Taken as a whole the little book is somewhat tedious, a collection of so many sonnets on different and yet similar subjects producing an effect at once of monotony and desultoriness. But Mr. Tyrer's manipulation of the sonnet is usually accurate, and he writes with sincerity and some grace.

'Holiday Recreations' is a volume of unpretending verse which need not be criticized with severity. The poems are on simple subjects and in simple measures. 'A Morning Walk' is one of the best—perhaps poetically quite the best.

Canon Dixon tells the tale of Eudocia's marriage to the Emperor Theodosius and their celebrated quarrel about the apple in what he considers narrative poetry in the couplet verse used by Chaucer. This is how it begins:—

Theodosius the Roman Emperor,
Son of Arcadius, was named Junior,
Being grandson of Theodosius the Great,
And in weak sonage raised to his estate.
He in Byzantium ruled: yet 'twas not he,
In truth, that held the sway of sovereignty;
Pulcheria 'twas, his sister fair and chaste,
A nun, that nigh his halls her cloister placed,
And governed thence by management and art,
Which well she knew, from outward aye apart;
Whence famous is her name.

There are nearly a thousand lines of this. It would have been less difficult—as to mechanical difficulty—to fulfil the task of reading through this narrative if the printer had not interspersed the paging so as to have, for instance, p. 22 as the reverse of p. 17, p. 18 as the reverse of p. 21, and so forth. But for that the narrative would have had a merit, for it would have been clear.

Mr. Ashe's poetry should be better known than it is. It would be too much to apply to him his own description of the narrator of 'A Walk'—"I, singer no man listens to"—but certainly his singing is less familiar to the general ear than that of many whose notes are no truer and no sweeter. It must be owned, however, that Mr. Ashe in the years of his poetic career has made little, if any, growth in thought or in skill. His earliest poems were made pleasant by an unpretending freshness and an independence of models which, showing that what he sang, though not novel and not vigorous, was his own, cannot, even now in the light of incomplete ful-

filment, be called less than true promise. The main faults were a juvenile shallowness, a juvenile readiness to think every pretty little notion a poem if it would run in rhyme, a juvenile lack of power or patience to compel rhymes and metres instead of being compelled by them. The juvenile faults remain with the mature writer. The early merits remain too; and, being on the whole merits of a juvenile order, they impart a flavour of youth to Mr. Ashe's poetry which is not without attractiveness, but which cannot stand in stead of the strength and sweetness to have been hoped for from a ripened talent. But, taking them as what they are, Mr. Ashe's productions make agreeable reading and are genuine poetry, though not of a high order. We have noted several pretty pieces in this volume as good specimens to quote, but one of them must suffice, and we make choice of

ME DULCIS SATUR ET QUIES.

Let me be quiet: let me lie

Stretch'd at my ease

While lazily the clouds go by

Above the trees;

Where apple-blossom flutters down

At eve and morn,

In orchard-slope a narrow town

Long left forlorn:

Or idly watch, within a moat,

The sleeping lily-buds afloat;

Or, grazing past the reeds, drift slow

A crumbling castle-wall below.

Let me be quiet: let me lie

Stretch'd at my ease

While lazily the clouds go by

Along the seas;

And gleam and shadow set the ships

In gloom and light,

And like a dream the sea-bird dips

From morn till night;

And ripples swirl along the land,

And perish in the amber sand;

While o'er their unwrit doom the breeze

Chants dirges in the sea-marches.

LOCAL HISTORY.

WE cannot say much in praise of Mr. F. W. Willmore's *History of Walsall and its Neighbourhood* (Simpkin & Marshall), and yet it is painful to pass upon it heavy censure. Every page of it is disappointing, though it is obvious that much time and labour have been expended. Mr. Willmore does not know the relative value of authorities, and he is not sufficiently acquainted with what has already been done to elucidate past history to fit him to be a judge where full details ought to be given, and where a line is sufficient to bring an occurrence to mind. Staffordshire has been fortunate in the number of persons who have devoted themselves to its history, but not a few of them have been men of confined views. Much sifting is required before the old books can be used instructively. We had imagined that the time had long gone by when it could be thought needful to extend a volume of local history with paragraphs about the Druids. This stuff is to be found in all the old books, but it is as much out of date as Ptolemy's theories regarding the heavenly bodies. Mr. Willmore ought really to have learnt this before he began his history. As to the local history, we have observed very little that has not appeared in a printed form before, until we get to quite recent days. The history of the more remarkable events of the modern time seems to have been carefully examined, and the result is a readable and, we believe, accurate narrative. Mr. Willmore also gives useful lists of the mayors, the clergy, and the schoolmasters. He has also compiled what seems to be a pretty complete catalogue of the various ways in which Walsall has been spelt in days gone by. This is a most useful feature. Every topographical work should contain a catalogue of this sort. The volume is enriched with many tabular pedigrees, but for the most part the authorities on which they rest are withheld.

Between the Ochils and the Forth, by David Beveridge (Edinburgh, Blackwood), describes a country little known to tourists, yet of singular beauty and interest. Sheltered to the north by the green Ochils, 2,000 ft. high, and washed on

the south by the Forth's broadening estuary, it extends from Loch Leven to Bridge of Allan, and is watered by Burns's "crystal, winding Devon." Within this triangular territory (the ancient *Fothrewe*), scarce twenty-five miles long by fifteen across the base, are seven or eight towns, a dozen old castles, including a royal palace, and the ruins of five religious houses. There is the thriving "city" of Dunfermline, where Malcolm Cammore wedded St. Margaret, where Robert the Bruce lies buried, and where Charles I. and Mr. Carnegie were born. There are quaint, little, old-world Culross, where St. Serf, says tradition, brought up St. Kentigern; Loch Leven, with Queen Mary's island prison; the Tower of Alloa, in which George Buchanan was James VI.'s tutor; Cambuskenneth Abbey, with James III.'s grave; the battle-field of Inverkeithing; North Queensferry, with the marvellous Forth Bridge; Kinnesswood, poor young Michael Bruce's home; Torryburn, where in 1704 the witch Lily Adie was buried within high-water mark; Aberdour and Donibristle, with their ballad memories of Sir Patrick Spens and the "bonnie Earl of Moray"; Castle Campbell (the "Castle of Gloom"), where John Knox preached; haunted Otterston and Pitreavie; and Menstrie, where Sir Ralph Abercromby was born, and from whose "bonny braes" the miller's wife was carried off by the fairies. All these, and many more, are admirably described; and if we point at a few trifling slips, it is simply that they may be mended in a future edition. In two cases the map is more correct than the text, where the height of Benclach and the elevation of Loch Leven are wrongly given as 2,341 and 360, instead of 2,363 and 351 feet above sea level. The present area of the lake, too, should be 3,406 acres; and the account of Queen Mary's captivity and escape needs revising with help of Claude Nau's narrative. Donibristle was burnt in 1858, not "about twenty years ago." The fact might be noticed that at Humbie Farm Carlyle wrote much of his 'Frederick the Great.' The Jacobite Earl of Mar, who died abroad in 1732, after sixteen years of exile, can hardly have had much "share in planning the North and South Bridges and laying out the New Town of Edinburgh"—a work undertaken in 1763. The 'Ode to the Cuckoo' is by many still ascribed to Logan, not Michael Bruce. Mount Sinai is certainly not in the Holy Land. Lastly, "Margaret survived very shortly the intelligence," and "His grandchildren were so numerous that they often failed to be recognized by the old man," are exceptions to the general excellence of the style. For the book is a good one, marred by neither would-be wit nor fine writing.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

THE series of "American Statesmen" edited by Mr. John T. Morse, jun., does not contain any more interesting contribution than that by Mr. Carl Schurz, which sets forth the *Life of Henry Clay* (Edinburgh, Douglas). In earlier American history Henry Clay's name was one to charm with. In later days no American statesman has earned fame more worthily than Mr. Carl Schurz. Perhaps it was out of delicacy for a personal friend that Mr. Schurz has refrained from pointing out how greatly Clay resembled Sumner in his failures. Each was a typical American statesman, and each obtained a wide popularity; but there was practically no chance of either ever attaining the position of President. In both cases this was not so unfortunate as may appear at first sight. A man who has made his mark before becoming President of the United States seldom fulfills all the expectations which have been formed of him. Even Washington, the first and greatest of them all, gained no increase of popularity as President. He did his duty, and he has been recognized as having distinguished himself as President; but

his contemporaries were indisposed to do full justice to his services. It may be that Mr. Schurz considered he would have fallen below the dignity of history had he mentioned a fact which shows how easily fame is made and how little it is worth; but if he had thought otherwise, he would have pointed out that the whole of Clay's services to his country have had no better reward than that of associating his name with a particular brand of cigars—"Henry Clays" having been favourite cigars for many years. Much space would be required to narrate the story of Clay's career, and to explain the reasons why, though often a candidate for the presidency, he was invariably unsuccessful. We are inclined to give greater weight than Mr. Schurz does to personal reasons in explanation of this repeated failure. It is certain that, despite great intellectual gifts, Charles Sumner was unqualified for becoming popular. If we may use a vulgar phrase, he put men's backs up, and he even tried the patience of his friends. Sumner and Clay both offended, or at least did not attract, those who were out of harmony with them by birth and training. What can be praised almost without stint is the way in which Mr. Schurz has treated his subject. He writes well; sometimes he makes happy hits. Sometimes also he blunders, as when at p. 119 of the first volume he refers to what took place in the clubs all over Europe at a time when clubs were, in American phrase, unknown "institutions." Amongst the clever and pointed phrases there are many like the following: "The presidential fever is a merciless disease. It renders its victims blind and deaf." Few other Americans than Mr. Schurz have had the courage and candour to state the simple truth that the revolution and independence did not mean to the people of the thirteen North American colonies "the creation of freedom, but the maintenance of liberties already possessed, enjoyed, and practised, the defence of principles which had been to them as mother's milk." This is at once the explanation and defence of the reason why Fox, Burke, and other members of the Opposition under George III. were justified in sympathizing with their fellow countrymen in America when they revolted and achieved their independence. We hope the two volumes of Clay's life will have many readers. They deserve and will fully repay a careful perusal.

MR. J. B. McMASTER's contribution to the "American Men of Letters" series is entitled "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters" (Kegan Paul & Co.). Mr. McMaster's conclusion is that Franklin's life is more interesting than his works, and that his claim for literary distinction rests upon two out of many writings, the one being 'Father Abraham's Speech to the People at the Auction,' the other 'The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.' The impression left after reading Mr. McMaster's small work is that he has not written—what he seemed to have undertaken to produce—a condensed biography of Franklin. Yet this small work proves his qualification for the task of writing Franklin's 'Life.' It is some time since we reviewed the first volume of an historical work on his countrymen by Mr. McMaster, and though as a writer he is too much of an imitator of Macaulay, yet in this book the defect is pardonable, as the diction of Mr. McMaster when he imitates an English classic is infinitely preferable to the slaphod phrases of the majority of his countrymen. Mr. McMaster is a critic as well as a writer who appreciates and respects the vehicle through which he gives his thoughts to the world. We dislike some of his phrases. "Breed him to the Church" is not accurate; the phrase "Governor Shute, one of the many arrant fools a series of stupid English kings sent over to govern the Colonies," is not in good taste, even if true in fact. Despite some blunders, to which we need not call attention, because they are comparatively unimportant, this work on Franklin is one of the best which we have seen, and causes us to

wish that we may soon have something else from Mr. McMaster's pen.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Conflict of East and West in Egypt, by John Eliot Bowen, Ph.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons), appears to be an enlargement of a *thema* for the doctorate of Columbia College. In point of literary art it is as crude as such essays generally are; but one can forgive a bald style when the matter is more important than the manner, as it is in this case. Mr. Bowen has read up the history of Western interference in Egypt, from the invasion of Napoleon to the last Sudan fiasco, in all the best-known authorities, and very few magazine articles seem to have escaped him. He has told the whole story with accuracy and impartiality. He is as ready to censure Disraeli for buying the Suez Canal shares as he is to condemn Mr. Gladstone for the sacrifice of Gordon; and he is as admiring of Lord Wolseley at Tell-el-Kebir as condemnatory of him at Korti. On the whole, this is the best summary of the modern Egyptian question with which we are acquainted. There is a certain proportion of mistakes or oversights. Mr. Bowen's idea of Arabic orthography is to put a circumflex over every *u*, but never to accent *a* or *i*. So we find "mukabala" instead of *mukabala*; "Khâuf" (sic) instead of *Khusruf*, of whom, by-the-by, it is an error to imagine that he was a mere "will-o'-the-wisp" (p. 3), since he played an important part in politics at Constantinople for many years later. The sketch of the early part of this century is too brief; the Egyptian share in the war in Greece is not even mentioned, and we hear nothing of the Russian contingent of 1833 and the treaty of Hunkiar Skelesi. "Khâdîv-el-mîr" should be *khedîv-i-mîr*; and "mûfetîsh," *mufetîsh*. To say that the present Khedive speaks English fluently is surely carrying a compliment too far; and, in spite of Lord Wolseley's despatch, there is a very general and, we believe, correct impression that the officer who rode into Cairo and seized the citadel with a handful of dragoons in the face of eight thousand armed men was not Col. H. Stewart, but Major Charles Watson, of the Royal Engineers.

Sir William Wallace, by James Moir (Aberdeen, Edmond & Spark), is a modest little essay, designed to prove the unhistoric character of Blind Harry's poem, composed 160 years after the hero's death. To some that poem may seem to challenge scientific criticism little more than does Miss Porter's 'Scottish Chiefs'; nor, save for its modern political allusions, introduced with very questionable taste, does Mr. Moir's pamphlet offer much novelty. Still, it may serve as a handy summary of our meagre knowledge of the patriot's true history, confined as it is to the three years 1296-98 and 1305—to his rising at Lanark, his victory at Stirling, his defeat at Falkirk, and his execution seven years afterwards in London. But is Mr. Moir certain that there really was a battle of Dunbar?

We heartily congratulate Mr. S. L. MacGregor Mathers upon his English translation of Knorr and Rosenroth's *Kabbala Denudata* (*The Kabbalah Unveiled*) (Redway), by which English readers will be able to judge for themselves what an outgrowth of insanity the later Kabbalah is. Whilst the earlier embodies a kind of mysticism, the 'Bahir,' the 'Zohar,' and more especially the works of the school of Isaac Lorya, are examples of the complete aberration of the human mind. The best proofs of this are the results which they have produced in the case of Sabbathai Zebi, Jacob Frank, and even at the present time among a certain class of *Hasidim* and their prophetic rabbis. How far Mr. Mathers has grasped the meaning of the Kabbalah will be seen from the following words of his preface. He says, in justification of his undertaking to translate Knorr: "At the present time a powerful wave of occult thought

is spreading through society; thinking men are beginning to awake to the fact that 'there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in their philosophy'; and, last, but not least, it is now felt that the Bible, which has been probably more misconstrued than any other book ever written, contains numberless obscure and mysterious passages which are utterly unintelligible without some key wherewith to unlock their meaning. *That key is given in the Qabalah.*" After this passage we are sure that our readers will forgive us for not saying a word about the accuracy of the translation. Mr. Mathers is certainly a great Kabbalist, if not the greatest of our time, for he understands even Lorya (who did not pretend to understand himself) and Moses Cordovero (Mr. Mathers writes Korduero); but, on the other hand, he is unacquainted with elementary facts. What does he mean by the following words: "The text of these works has been annotated by Knorr and Rosenroth from the Mantuan, Cremonesian, and Lublinian codices, which are corrected printed copies"? We shall not complain of his writing *masloth*, "the sphere of the zodiac," instead of *mazaloth*, "Francke" instead of *Franck* (the author of 'La Kabbale'); but in his enumeration of Kabbalistic books he ought to have at least mentioned the 'Bahir,' which is at all events older than the 'Zohar,' not only according to the orthodox view, but also according to modern critics.

La Noble Leçon, Texte Original d'après le Manuscrit de Cambridge, has been printed by M. Édouard Montet, and sent to us by MM. Fischbacher, the well-known publishing firm in Paris, lately turned into a company. M. Montet has done such excellent work in the field of Vaudois research that we need do little more than mention his edition of the 'Nobla Leyçon' in order to commend it to our readers. But besides the transcript of the Cambridge MS. with the variants of those of Geneva and Dublin, M. Montet furnishes us with other interesting matters. There is a translation of the poem by M. Chabrand into the *patois* of the Vallée du Queyras, another into the *patois* of the Val Saint-Martin by M. Vilielm, and lastly a French translation by the editor himself. It will thus be noted that the work possesses great philological interest, although M. Montet has for the present suppressed the projected treatise on the evolution of the Vaudois dialect "depuis ses origines jusqu'à nos jours," which could have been so well illustrated by the material he has provided. A valuable appendix is added to the work, containing an account of a fifteenth century Vaudois MS. recently purchased for the library at Dijon. It is, of course, a post-Hussite production; but a catechism, entitled 'Enterrogacions Majors,' contained in it seems novel, and not unlikely to throw fresh light on the exact relations of Vaudois and Hussite dogmatics. In the introduction M. Montet returns to the old question of the date of the poem. He does not, like M. Comba, question its fifteenth century origin; he accepts the Cambridge MS. alteration as an attempted forgery, and endeavours to excuse this attempt to place the origin of the poem in the twelfth century by the remark that a persecuted sect is not likely to be always scrupulous in the choice of its means. He points out how strongly Catholic doctrines are insisted upon in the poem, and at the same time marks the traces of protest against Roman corruption and persecution. The anti-Catholic polemic is, however, confined to a comparatively few lines, and, except possibly on the point of absolution, is rather directed against the abuses of the dogma of the Church. For these reasons M. Montet places the poem in the first half of the fifteenth century, anterior to the Hussite influence, *i.e.*, in the period of incipient opposition to the Church. In order to justify this he has to provide a new interpretation of the oft-considered lines of the poem:—

Ben ha mil e 4 cent an compli entierament
Que to scripta l'ora car sen al derier temp.

He holds that the 1,400 years which have elapsed since the end of the world was announced are to be taken as 1,400 years from Christ, and not from the time when John wrote his first epistle; that 1,400 years meant to the writer of the poem a round fourteen centuries from the time, life or death, of Christ. He is thus able to place the MS. in the first half of the fifteenth century. This argument does not seem to us very convincing; it might be necessary to accept it were anything contained in the poem which could not have been written in the second half of the century; but there is really nothing impossible in supposing a date like 1460-1490 for its composition; and when the author tells us that 1,400 years are now entirely completed since John's announcement about the end of the world was made, we conceive, till stronger evidence is forthcoming, that he did mean 1,400 years since John wrote his epistle, which would bring the date of the poem well into the second half of the century. It is needless to remark that the traditional date of John's death would be well known to a mediæval writer. Until better advised, then, we cannot accept M. Montet's view of the age of the poem with the same alacrity that we welcome his edition.

Cassell's Miniature Cyclopædia, edited by Mr. W. L. Clowes (Cassell & Co.), much resembles in its aims a similar volume published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. Both are based on Dr. Kürschner's book. Mr. Clowes's will be found useful. Of course extreme conciseness has its dangers, and occasionally is a little comic. For instance, "became Prot. 33, went to Geneva, burnt Servetus," will scarcely be accepted by Calvinists as a fair account of the career of the great French theologian.

ALTHOUGH the season is drawing to a close we have several catalogues on our table. Among the London booksellers are Mrs. Bennett (two catalogues, one of them a clearance catalogue), Mr. Garratt, Mr. Glaisher (remainders), Mr. Irvine (clearance catalogue), Mr. Jackson, Messrs. Jarvis (topography), Messrs. Rimell (topography), Messrs. Sotheran (interesting catalogue), Mr. Spencer, and Messrs. Wesley & Son (astronomy and mathematics). Mr. Downing, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Wilson of Birmingham, Mr. Murray of Derby, Mr. Cameron of Edinburgh, Mr. Miles of Leeds (clearance catalogue), Mr. Potter of Liverpool, Messrs. Sotheran of Manchester, Mr. Brown of Sheffield, and Mr. Gilbert of Southampton have also sent their catalogues.

We have on our table *George Eliot as a Novelist*, by J. Bell (Aberdeen, Walker),—*Extracts from a Diary of Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn*, with a Preface by T. S. Borradaile (Simpkin),—*Guide to the Most Picturesque Tour in Western Europe* (Cork, Guy),—*Illustrated Guide to Geneva*, illustrated by E. Jeannaire (Geneva, Association of Commerce and Industry),—*Stapleford: its People and its History during Eight Hundred Years*, by an Octogenarian (Nottingham, Carrick & Young),—*A Concise History of Nottingham Castle*, by J. P. Briscoe, and *A Guide to the Art Gallery and Museum*, by D'Arcy Lever (Nottingham, Carrick & Young),—*Catalogue of the Armour and Antiquities at Abbotsford*, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott (Abbotsford, the Author),—*Chronological Tables of Ancient History*, by the Rev. A. C. Jennings (Macmillan),—*The Medical Student's English-German Conversational Manual*, by J. T. Loth (Simpkin),—*Fifty Years of Victorian Literature, 1837-1887*, by C. K. Shorter (Glasgow, Mackenzie),—*Annual Report of the Ealing Microscopical and Natural History Society for 1887-8* (Ealing, the Society),—*The Present Condition of Economic Science*, by E. C. Lunt (Putnam),—*Money and Common Sense*, by A. C. Cutkoff (Wyman),—*Cider*, by H. Stopes (The Author),—*Lingua*, by G. J. Henderson (Trübner),—*Some Oxford Customs*, by Busy Bee (Sonnenchein),—*A Rustic Maid*, by Alice Price (Warne),—*Monsieur Motte*, by Grace King (Routledge),

—*Monkey Island; or, the Emotions of Polydore Marasquin*, by Léon Gozlan, translated by C. S. Cheltenham (Warne),—*Mad by Act of Parliament*, by Percy Dane (Digby & Long),—*The Argonauts of North Liberty*, by Bret Harte (Spencer Blackett),—*Francesca, and other Poems*, by W. J. Notley (Digby & Long),—*Poems and Ballads of Young Ireland*, 1888 (Dublin, Gill),—*Matin Songs* (Kegan Paul),—*Juverna*, by H. D. Spratt (Digby & Long),—*Goethe's Reineke Fox*, with an Introduction by A. Rogers (Bell),—*Shakspeare's Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*, with Introduction and Notes by D. MacLachlan (Reeves & Turner),—*Sermons in Symbols*, by the Rev. H. B. Chapman (Sonnenchein),—*Sacred Songs*, selected by S. Waddington (Scott),—*A System of Biblical Theology*, by the late W. L. Alexander, D.D., 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Clark),—*The Epistle to the Hebrews*, by T. C. Edwards, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Voice from the Cross*, edited by W. Macintosh, M.A. (Edinburgh, Clark),—*St. John the Author of the Fourth Gospel*, by H. H. Evans (Nisbet),—*"The Mystery,"* by J. Johnstone (Edinburgh, the Author),—*Un Crime de Province*, by P. Ginisty (Paris, Mourlon),—*Les Origines Littéraires et la Composition de l'Apocalypse de Saint Jean*, by A. Sabatier (Paris, Fischbacher),—*and Programma Scolastico di Paleografia Latina e di Diplomatica*, by C. Paoli (Florence, Sansoni).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bead's (C.) *The Universal Christ, and other Sermons* preached at Liverpool, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

In Memorial, Sermons preached in 1861-1887 by the late H. Linton, Introductory Sketch by Bourdillon, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Morning Psalms, *Meditations for Every Day in the Year*, by Author of 'Daily Round,' 32mo. 3/ cl.

Peckover's (E. J.) *Foreshadings of Christianity*, with Preface by Anne W. Richardson, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Proby's (Rev. W. H. B.) *Annals of the Low Church Party in England*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 12/ cl.

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Fitzgerald's (Mrs. P. F.) *Treatise on the Principle of Sufficient Reason*, 8vo. 6/ cl.

Leibniz's *New Essays concerning Human Understanding*, by J. Dewey, 12mo. 5/ cl.

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Bigelow's (J.) *France and the Confederate Navy*, 1862 to 1868, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

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French Examination Papers set at the University of London, 1839-1888, Part 1, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.; Key, 5/.

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Fayrer's (Sir J.) *Natural History and Epidemiology of Cholera*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

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Jones's (C.) *An Introduction to Science and Practice of Photography*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Reed (Sir E. J.) and Simpson's (E.) *Modern Ships of War*, royal 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Society of Engineers Transactions, 1887, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Stewart's (H.) *The Dairyman's Manual, a Practical Treatise on the Dairy*, with Illustrations, cr. 8vo. 10/ cl.

Stewart (S. A.) and Corry's (T. H.) *Flora of North-East of Ireland*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

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Renan (E.): *Drames Philosophiques*, 7fr. 50.

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Holzapfel (L.): *Beiträge zur Griechischen Geschichte*, 2m.

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Philology.

Schipper (J.): *Englische Metrik*, Div. 2, Part 1, 9m. 60.

Schulze (A.): *Der Altfraziösisch direkte Fragesatz*, 5m.

Schulze (E.): *Grammatik d. Altfraziösischen*, 3m.

Science.

Jurisch (K. W.): *Die Fabrikation v. Chlorsaurem Kali*, 8m.

Winkler (C.): *Praktische Uebungen in der Maassanalyse*, 6m.

General Literature.

Maupassant (G. de): *Sur l'Eau*, 3fr. 50.

THE 'ARCHÆOLOGICAL REVIEW.'

There has just appeared in the current number of the *English Historical Review* an editorial (i.e., unsigned) criticism of the above journal, in which its alleged shortcomings are condemned with considerable severity. As one of my own papers is specially selected for criticism, I would beg leave to enter my protest against the total perversion and misrepresentation of what I have really written.

In some introductory remarks on the services which archaeology could now render to history I pointed out that its evidence would often enable us to check the testimony of those contemporary chroniclers on whom we should be otherwise dependent. "As an instance of the results to be attained by archaeological research," I showed that the evidence of the two seals used by Richard I. demolished the testimony of Roger Howden which every one had hitherto accepted. In the above criticism I am represented as describing the study of the chroniclers themselves as "archæology" (which is precisely the reverse of what I wrote), and am informed that it is "neither new, nor is it archæology." I never said it was.

"The main fault of the [Archæological] Review," writes the editor of its fellow periodical, "lies just in its editing." Surely the last organ by which such a charge should be brought is one of which the editor, it seems, does not read with common care, and cannot even accurately quote, the papers he presumes to criticize.

J. H. ROUND.

SHEM: ASHIMA: DODO.

M. RENAN, in his 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël,' in speaking of the expression of יהוה יְהוָה (angel of Jehovah) as the agent of *Yvh*, says (p. 288): "Les Samaritains et les Juifs alexandrins, Josephé et les judéo-chrétiens exagérèrent encore cette manie théologique. On en vint, dans presque tous les vieux récits, à substituer à Dieu cette espèce de seconde personne de Dieu. Le 'nom' joua un rôle analogue. Le nom de la personne, c'est la personne elle-même. Le mot *nom* devint ainsi un équivalent de *Iahvè*, surtout chez les Samaritains." He says in the notes: "Comparez le nom de יְהוָה pour יהוה, peut-être pour נָרָה. Les Samaritaines substituent toujours יהוה pour יהוה. Les Juifs écrivent aussi יהוה pour יהוה." יהוה is not to be found, but the name of נָרָה (Judges iii. 15 and elsewhere) presupposes the name of נָרָה, like

נָרָה, which probably means נָרָה (Renan, op. cit., p. 161). Once having נָרָה, we may allow the form נָרָה. Possibly שָׁמָן (Judges iii. 31; v. 6) is another form of נָרָה; and נָרָה ought perhaps to be read Hagar=Jehagar (the Arabic *hajar*, "to fly," is perhaps too far-fetched), analogous to Horam (Joshua x. 33), the name of the king of Gezer, which is Jehoram. But according to my opinion נָרָה and נָרָה, which the Samaritans and Jews may have explained as "the name" in later times, have some connexion with the Hamathian divinity נָרָה (2 Kings xvii. 30), which in the Canaanitic dialect becomes נָרָה, in the first instance in the proper name of the father of David's heroes (1 Chron. xi. 34), the son of Hashem the Gizonite (in 2 Sam. xviii. corrupted into נָרָה, perhaps נָרָה; the Septuagint has for both 'Αραμ). Secondly, it occurs as a divinity in Lev. xxiv. 11 (A.V., "blasphemed the name") and in Ezekiel xxii. 5 (A.V., "which art infamous"). Thirdly, perhaps we find it in Gen. vi. 4 (A.V., "men of renown"). Many passages in the Bible containing the words נָרָה נָרָה, with or without נָרָה, may have something to do with an old worship of נָרָה. Shem is also the name of the eldest son of Noah, and this name is to be found in Shemeber (perhaps Shemabram), king of Zebon (Gen. xiv. 2), and perhaps also in Shinab (Shemab), king of Admah (*ibid.*). Compare also Samuel (Shem-ol), Shim-am (1 Chron. ix. 38), as well as Shannnah (2 Sam. xxii. 25, 33). Another form of Ashima and Hashem may be נָרָה נָרָה, 1 Chron. iv. 3), נָרָה נָרָה (ibid. 36), and the name of the locality נָרָה, with the Canaanitic termination on. Possibly in earlier times *Yvh* and Ashima-Hashem were used as equivalent names by various tribes; and should *Yvh* really be of Hamatho-Hittite origin, this interchange will be easily explained. The Israelites and the Samaritans used respectively Ashima and Hashem, which were revived in a later period. Of course, נָרָה came gradually to signify height (נָרָה), distinction, and finally "name," which is a distinction. What the derivation of Ashima may be remains at present as mysterious as that of *Yvh*. Perhaps it is equivalent to נָרָה, "the high one," or the distinguished one. The Septuagint has for Ashima Ασημαθ, and this form is perhaps found in the word נָרָה (Amos viii. 14), unless it is altered by the early scribes purposely from Ashima, "They that swear by the Ashimath [A.V., "by the sin"] of Samaria," for the swearing requires the name of a divinity, more especially if we consider the passage which follows: "And say, By the life of thy God, O Dan, and by the life of thy well, O Beersheba" (A.V., "Thy God, O Dan, liveth; and, The manner of Beersheba liveth"; R.V., "As thy God, O Dan, liveth; and, As the way of Beersheba liveth"; Septuagint, Ζῆτος θεοῦ Δάβα, καὶ ζῆτος θεοῦ Βερσαβέ). They read for נָרָה, "way," נָרָה, "thy God"; I propose the reading נָרָה, "thy well"; Prof. Sayce suggests the reading נָרָה, "thy God," the divinity mentioned in the Moabite inscription. The Ashima would thus have been worshipped in Samaria previously to the transplantation of the Hamathites there, a fact which is quite admissible when we know how the various forms of worship passed from one tribe to another. Most likely the word נָרָה in 1 Sam. vi. 3, 4, means also an object representing a divinity, for the translation of "trespass offering" (A.V.) or "sin offering" (R.V.) does not give a good sense if referred to what the Philistines are said to have sent with the ark. If Prof. Sayce's reading נָרָה should be accepted, I should be inclined to supplement it by proposing the following translation for Amos vi. 10: "And they carry Dodo and his burning altar, to bring the bones out of the house," which would be an allusion to the burning of the bones in Amos ii. 2 and 2 Kings xxiii. 20. Of course the remainder of the verse

is not intelligible at present in any of the translations, but the expression used here, "not to make mention of [perhaps "to burn in"]; comp. Isaiah lxvi. 3 and the word נָרָה the name of *Yvh*," would be curious if the reading of Dodo is accepted. As a matter of curiosity it may be mentioned that the father of Saul in 1 Sam. ix. and x. 2 becomes in the latter part of the chapter his *Dod*. A. NEUBAUER.

BABYLONIAN ORIGINS.

As the "venerable author" of 'Prehistoric, &c., Comparative Philology,' to whom M. Terrien has in other publications denied any indebtedness for his theory of Chinese origins transmitted from Babylonia by the Persian Gulf, I seek the favour of your wider circulation for an explanation.

No such claim to paternity was ever conceived by me, and I trust that my statements of the connexion of ancient characters may prove to have a better foundation. With my views M. Terrien, when he arrived in this country in 1879, stated to me that he was acquainted.

Since then M. Terrien has become the leading Chinese authority in England, and has represented our Chinese scholarship as delegate at the Congress of Orientalists.

In 1879 M. Terrien neither claimed to have discovered what he then attributed to me, nor what he has since propounded as his own. In the only entry in the British Museum (12,901 K 15) dated in 1867, previously to his arrival in this country, I did not find the subject referred to. The 'Essai du Langage,' by Albert Terrien Poncel, was contributed to the Academy of Rouen, and also struck off separately. It is dedicated to M. Léon de Rosny, to whom he told me he was known, as he did also that he had been in business in the Rouen district.

HYDE CLARKE.

THE SUCHTELEN PAPERS.

MR. ARVID AHNFELT, our Swedish correspondent, has just published a work which throws new light on the history of the North in particular, but also on that of Europe in general during the most critical and the most interesting period of the present century, as the book is principally founded upon original documents preserved in the Foreign Office and in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, the letters and despatches interchanged between the Russian ambassador in Stockholm, General Suchtelen, and the Russian Chancellor, Count Romanzow, concerning Napoleon and Alexander, and Bernadotte's position between them.

Suchtelen, at the same time distinguished as a soldier and as a diplomatist, had few equals considering all he accomplished in both these capacities. He was born in Brabant in 1751, and decided as early as 1765 upon embracing the profession of a military engineer. At the age of thirty-two he had been promoted lieutenant-colonel, when Catharine II. set her eyes upon him, with the result that he entered the Russian service. In the year 1793 he was ordered to Poland, and was entrusted with many tasks connected with the restoration of the fortresses in that country. He conceived likewise the plan and surveyed the execution of the Catharine Canal in the government of Vologda—the canal which unites one of the tributaries of the Dvina with the water system of the Volga, and thus the White Sea with the Caspian. He took part in the campaign of 1805, and in 1807 was sent on an extraordinary mission to Prussia, which was the beginning of his diplomatic career. In the years 1808 and 1809 he was quartermaster-general in the Russian army which entered Finland, and it was he who took by capitulation the fortress of Sveaborg, hitherto considered impregnable. Suchtelen would not directly admit that a "golden powder" had played any part therein; but in a weak moment he said laughingly that

by force it had been impossible to carry Sveaborg. Suchtelen received as a reward the First Class of the Vladimir Order, while the general commanding the besieging army obtained only a lower distinction.

No wonder, therefore, that Suchtelen on his arrival in Sweden as Russian ambassador shortly after these events was received with anything but amiable feelings. However, he understood during his long sojourn in Sweden, where he lived a quarter of a century, how to acquire a high degree of popularity. Besides being an adroit courtier he was a generous patron of literature, and possessed an excessively valuable library, together with a big collection of autographs, which is all now incorporated with the Imperial Library in St. Petersburg.

By far the most important part Suchtelen played, however, was as mediator in the very important negotiations between Bernadotte (Charles John) and Alexander I. As Great Britain was also involved in these transactions, the readers of the *Athenæum* may take some interest in a few extracts from the Suchtelen papers.

Alexander was too clever a diplomatist not to order his minister at Stockholm, when a rupture between France and Russia seemed near at hand, to study above all the new heir to the throne; and such a mission could not have been confided to a more suitable person than Suchtelen. He held excellent cards, and the only question was to play them cleverly. Charles John's envious hatred of Napoleon was already an historical fact; his public utterances denoted unequivocally a character full of self-love and ambition, and even his parsimony did not escape Suchtelen's practised eyes. In a few weeks Suchtelen prepared matters so well that when the Emperor Alexander, at the end of 1810, dispatched to Charles John an extraordinary envoy, the future Minister of War, Prince Czernicheff, Charles John threw himself without hesitation into his arms.*

In the winter between 1811 and 1812 the English Government opened negotiations with the Swedish Government through Mr. Thornton. It was necessary to observe the greatest secrecy, and the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs proposed a small provincial town as the place for the preliminary meetings. A little later on Mr. Thornton arrived in Stockholm under an assumed name.

In April, 1812, Suchtelen writes from Stockholm to the Russian Chancellor:—

"I have not yet seen Mr. Thornton since his arrival in this capital, but I have been told that he strongly desires to make my acquaintance. I have even learnt that he is charged by his government to negotiate verbally with any person who may be appointed for that purpose by the Imperial Court. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Engeström, has not concealed from me that he has told him that a treaty between Russia and Sweden was under debate, and that England was invited to join. I venture to request your Excellency to let me have your orders as to my behaviour towards Mr. Thornton. Meanwhile I shall not seek his acquaintance; but I intend as little to avoid a meeting, which cannot be prejudicial, as he has no open diplomatic position; he preserves his incognito here under the name of 'Capt. Thompson.'"

The instructions asked for arrived, and contained directions to try to gain Mr. Thornton's confidence, and to dispatch by post to Russia English papers and news concerning England. In fact, between Thornton and Suchtelen a very intimate intercourse soon took place, finding vent sometimes also in a satirical joke on Napoleon, as in the following precious document. Suchtelen writes in May, 1812, to the Chancellor:—

"Mr. Thornton has sent me a copy of the enclosed letter, which I have found interesting enough to deserve reaching your Excellency's hands. It has been

reported through a channel considered very trustworthy that Napoleon, when he, shortly before the last meeting of the Senate in Paris, ordered the Council of State to prepare the decree for the organization of the National Guards, prefaced the order in the following manner: 'Some of the European powers have not kept their promises concerning the Continental system, wherefore I must compel them to do so. I love peace and tranquillity, and I have done enough to merit them. I even admit that I love pleasure. But if the interest of the nation so require, all this must be renounced. I shall put myself at the head of an immense military force. It shall be a war of ten years. The National Guards must be organized and placed at my disposal. I shall not take them beyond Illyria or the present boundaries of France, but it is necessary that they serve in the interior and replace the regular troops. When the order was proposed to the Senate, Bonaparte wrote, according to the report of the Minister of War: 'Every European port on the Continent where an English ship can enter must needs contain a French garrison, in order to prevent the entry.' It is thought that Bonaparte previously to any regular assault will request the Russian Emperor and the powers around the Baltic to put garrisons in every port up to Revel. If the powers refuse to do so, he will attack Russia, and Prince Eugène will turn to the Lower Danube. He hopes this war will last only during one campaign, and as soon as Russia has submitted, or, in other words, embraced his plans, a new kingdom of Poland will be created, extending along the coast to Riga. The provinces to the north of the Danube will be conceded to Russia. Austria will obtain the delta of the Danube, and Bonaparte will proceed to Constantinople."

Suchtelen's despatches from this time are for the most part of a serious nature, treating in no small degree about the loans between the respective states which had concluded, or were about to conclude, an alliance. Whatever else may be said about the new Swedish Crown Prince, he was not shy, at least when he had to propound his financial wants. Thus he desired the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs to propose to Suchtelen a demand for a loan of provisionally 150,000 roubles a month, of which 450,000 should be paid in advance. Suchtelen, who never was inclined to economize, did not find this demand exorbitant, but it was thought so in Russia. The Tsar expressed his dissatisfaction with the concessions made by his envoy. The finances of Russia were in a deplorable state, and ready money was not to be procured; at the best some advance of provisions would be granted, but even cereals the Tsar would not allow were it not on account of England. Suchtelen and the Chancellor succeeded in arranging matters; the Tsar gave way as to the provisions, but the ready money England was obliged to disburse. In August, 1812, Suchtelen writes to the Chancellor:—

"The reply of the English Ministry to the inquiry of the Swedish Government for a subsidy has at last come into Mr. Thornton's possession. Sweden demanded a million sterling annually, of which a quarter immediately, another quarter in terms to be fixed upon, and the remainder in wares, in which case Sweden engaged itself to commence and thenceforward continue a war, which should be directed against the Continent by way of Denmark. England confined herself for the moment to promising half a million, of which Sweden would receive 100,000, as soon as the treaty had been signed, and the remainder within not remote terms, and England would besides co-operate in an attack on the Danish isles, with the view to effect afterwards the surrender of Norway to Sweden, voluntarily or by force."

According to the further reports of Suchtelen, the Crown Prince was not at all satisfied with this reply. 100,000 were, of course, not a refusible sum as earnest money, but it would not be at all sufficient. Besides, the Crown Prince proved on this occasion that he possessed extremely vague ideas about the English Constitution and the responsibility of the ministry, about the right of Parliament to refuse to assign funds, &c., which he considered to be nonsense. When H.R.H., at an interview with Suchtelen, complained much of the English Constitution, and of the great power which Parliament enjoyed, Suchtelen took the liberty smartly enough to hint to the prince that the Swedish Constitution presented at the same time

just the same inconveniences as the English. Of this Charles John knew as yet very little; but he obtained soon enough sufficient proofs. Thenceforward it was a favourite idea of his to remodel the Swedish Constitution, if necessary with the help of Russia. Particularly the liberty of the press was a thorn in the side of Bernadotte, and Suchtelen reports in this respect some most curious things. For instance, shortly after his arrival at Stockholm the Crown Prince ordered all the printers of the capital to the royal palace, on which occasion he personally warned them that if they dared to let any abusive pamphlets leave the press he would instantly cause the culprits to be imprisoned and shot. Highly characteristic is a little episode from the Diet of 1812 (which was not held in Stockholm, but in a small provincial town, Örebro), described by Suchtelen in a letter to the Russian Chancellor:—

"After her Majesty the Queen had, in commemoration of the birthday of H.R.H. Prince Oscar, given a breakfast in a garden adjoining the castle, the King took a walk leaning on Charles John's arm, during which he conversed with several persons he met, until they encountered at last Archbishop Rosensteine, Vice-Speaker of the Clergy, and Count Wirsén, Secretary of State and Minister of Finance. Charles John then addressed them with the following improvisation: 'To-day the Diet ought to have been closed. The trumpet should have admonished the Orders to separate. Your debates have already lasted too long. You debate and reason and dispute, and while you do so Europe is ruined. What need to spin out the meetings? Are you not satisfied with your position? Two millions and a half of people in a corner of the world bordering on the polar circle, you enjoy your liberty and your national independence. That you ought to take care of. Millions of people envy you that. All Germany, Italy, Spain, all the rest of Europe, and even Russia is sighing for tranquillity and happiness like yours. It is time that everybody should return to his post—the labourer to the plough, the soldier to the service, the general to his armies. That man has ruled rather too long, and he has ruled as a tyrant over all the nations. I have also been threatened rather too long that I shall be killed by stings of pins. I prefer to be killed by a shot, by a ball.' The Archbishop said: 'But, your Highness, we have our Constitution, and this does not allow more rapid proceedings, in spite of all our diligence.' The Prince replied: 'You must manage things in a grand way. You have debated in three sittings whether a merchant ought to enjoy certain privileges or not. Is it not ridiculous? The mercantile influence is of an egoistic nature. It is the most cruel, and there is nothing more disastrous. I have never submitted to that. I have not left any plebeian state in France. Honoured by the choice which destines me to become a king, I owe the nation every drop of my blood. You are also bound to pour out the last drop for the maintenance of your national freedom. I would rather die than submit to any foreign dependence. You, bishop, you are one of the pillars of the State, one of those upon whom the country depends. It is you and your brethren who ought to act. Let the useless Commons endorse. You have only three cardinal points to discuss: the conscription, the liberty of the press, and supply. The conscription is passed, the liberty of the press reduced, supply remains. Occupy yourselves with that; it is a matter that may be dispatched in a fortnight!' The Prince added with a smile: 'And besides, it is d—d dull in Örebro!'

"More than thirty persons," Suchtelen adds, "had gathered round the Prince, and, like me, heard these words, which seemed to give great pleasure to the King! I was convinced of this by a question which His Majesty put to me the same evening in the Queen's circle, namely, how I had liked the speech of the Crown Prince, and if it was not true that he had spoken excellently. His words passed also from mouth to mouth, so that everybody soon knew them by heart, and the activity of the Diet was doubled."

It will be easily understood that Bernadotte found the position confined in which he was suddenly placed, and perhaps it is not perfectly certain that it is better to be the first, or next to the first, in little Sweden than the fourth or the fifth personage in "la grande nation"; but at all events the improvisation related by Suchtelen reveals his tendency to trifling with what to a nation like the Swedish was extremely precious. Bernadotte may, however, be excused for finding the small provincial court at

* Napoleon.

* Prince Czernicheff's report to the Emperor Alexander upon his extraordinary embassy to Stockholm, 1810, when he and Suchtelen were repeatedly received by Charles John, has never been published before. The copy which Mr. Ahnfelt was permitted to take in the archives of St. Petersburg of this detailed report, containing the most remarkable characteristics of Bernadotte, was published the other day in the *Revue Historique*.

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rebro dull. This was the case even with Suchtelen. Mr. Thornton was relieved from staying there very long, because Suchtelen thought it good to set him moving. According to what Suchtelen relates himself in a letter to the Russian Chancellor, this wily diplomatist asked Thornton whether he could decide, in case the Crown Prince himself desired him to do so, to go to England for some days, where personal intercourse with the ministers, to whom Mr. Thornton had to explain the real state of things—that is the pecuniary difficulties of the Crown Prince—would do more than the arrival and despatch of many couriers to explain and smooth all difficulties. Thornton had no objection. Suchtelen then went to the Crown Prince, and represented to him how useful it would be if a man so conversant with the details of the matter and well disposed went to England. Ferdinand liked the idea, but did not think it would be accepted by Thornton, whereupon Suchtelen to some degree revealed his previous intercourse with Thornton, but made the little deviation from the truth of asserting that the idea was Thornton's. Thornton desired, the Russian general told the Crown Prince, that the Prince should make the proposal to him. Thus the proposal was accepted, and Mr. Thornton was kind enough to return to his country to procure money. In this way Suchtelen saved not a little for his august sovereign. It was England that had to pay the piper, and the Tsar got off with filling the private coffers of the royal family.

A LETTER OF CROMWELL'S.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, July 21, 1888.

The following letter of Oliver the Protector has, I believe, never been published. It is preserved among the Royalist Composition Papers in the Record Office, Second Series, vol. xxxv. p. 454. Mr. Lincoln therein mentioned was William Lincoln, son of a person bearing the same names, who was rector of West Halton, Lincolnshire, where he was buried in 1639. His son seems to have lived at Bottesford the greater part of his life, and was buried here in 1680. His daughter Elizabeth was wife of James Torre the Yorkshire antiquary.

Gentlemen,

"The Bearer hereof M^r Lincoln did render himself unto mee at Huntingdon. I then presented him to the Earle of Manchester and both of us engaging by Promises (forasmuch as he came in at the tyme and in such a manner) That if occasion served, wee would afford him more particuler fauor; and myself being now certified from very good hands, that he hath done very good Offices to diverses of our party, and hath been very Civill and peaceable. I do hereby make it my request that you would be pleased (in regard of my promise) yet to admit him to favourable composition, according to the tyme of his coming in; It being about 4 yeares gone, without reflecting vpon him as a Clergyman, And I shall accompt it a particuler respect done unto my selfe and remayne

"Yo^r very humble serv^t

"O. CROMWELL.

"Westmr. 6. febbr. 1648."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Literary Gossip.

The authorities of the British Museum propose to exhibit in the King's Library next week a small collection of printed books, manuscripts, and engravings relating to Pope, auxiliary to the Loan Museum at Twickenham. The Science and Art Department at South Kensington have sent to Twickenham for exhibition a very extensive series of portraits of contemporaries of Pope.

The Queen has followed the usual precedent, and selected of the two names submitted to her, those of Mr. E. M. Thompson and Mr. Sidney Colvin, the name placed first. The formal completion of Mr. Thompson's appointment will take place at the next

meeting of the Standing Committee, after which he will enter upon the duties of his new office. There is no truth whatever in the rumour to which circulation has been given connecting the name of Mr. Sidney Colvin with the appointment of Queen's Librarian, now held by Mr. R. R. Holmes.

THE story entitled 'The Black Arrow: a Tale of Tunstall Forest,' by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, which Messrs. Cassell announce, first saw the light in the latter half of 1883, during which period it ran as a serial in *Young Folks*, the author's name being given as 'Capt. George North.' Subsequently revised by the author for further publication, in March of the present year it commenced as a serial under the title 'The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest' in a syndicate of American newspapers, and in May began also to appear in the same form in a few newspapers in this country. The volume was, we believe, published in the States a month ago, while the English issue is to be out in a few days. This successful resuscitation of an old story is almost as remarkable from a commercial standpoint as is 'The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' from a literary point of view.

THE Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are about to issue a little work, to be called 'The P. and O. Pocket-Book,' a minute volume some five inches long, containing a variety of information useful to passengers visiting the East. The work will be edited by Mr. Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the company, who contributes a chapter on its history and an article on the Suez Canal. Mr. Sala will write an article on Australia and New Zealand, Sir Edwin Arnold on India, Sir Thomas Wade on China, and Mr. Lucy on Japan.

'ROBERT ELSMERE' was issued in a one-volume form on Thursday, and before that date the whole edition of 5,000 copies had been taken up by the trade. A second edition will be ready next week.

PROF. KOVALEVSKY during his recent stay in England was studying the records of the Commonwealth period. He reports that

he has discovered some documents illustrating the social condition of the people at that period, which have hitherto escaped notice. One of these, a petition to Cromwell from "oppressed tenants" of the north of England, proves the existence of villainage at the time of the Commonwealth, and it will be published with the professor's notes in the forthcoming issue of the *Archæological Review*. In the same magazine Mr. Gomme will discuss the views of exogamy and polyandry which Mr. D. McLennan expressed in the January number of the *Historical Review*. Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie will write on the 'Archæology of Egypt,' and Dr. Miles will describe the ruins of Aventicum. The second word-list of agricultural dialects, namely, that of Durham, will also be published in the same journal.

THE Pipe Roll Society has its ninth volume ready for distribution. The text, which is that of the Great Roll of the Pipe for 12 Hen. II., December 19th, 1165—December 18th, 1166, is preceded by a very short but interesting preface by the Bishop of Chester. In it Dr. Stubbs shows the importance of this

era in the development of legal procedure, for this is the year of the "Assize of Clarendon," the edict by which Henry II. made his "first and most memorable attempt to set the criminal jurisdiction of the Crown upon a popular basis, and at the same time to apply the proceeds of such jurisdiction directly to the improvement of the revenue." The index, which is very full, contains some remarkable names of persons.

THE next issue but one of the "Camelot Series" will consist of three translated plays by Henrik Ibsen. The place of honour will be given to 'The Pillars of Society,' and thereafter will follow 'Ghosts' and 'An Enemy of the People.' The volume will also have an introductory essay by Mr. Havelock Ellis upon the life and genius of the famous Dane.

MR. CHARLES WELCH, who has been elected to succeed the late Mr. W. H. Overall as librarian of the Guildhall, was educated at the City of London School, and entered the service of the Corporation in 1864 as junior assistant librarian. On the elevation of Mr. Overall to the librarianship he was elected sub-librarian.

THE Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, will be closed during August.

MESSRS. R. GRANT & SON, of Edinburgh, have in preparation 'The Buccleuch Monument,' a volume dealing with the memorial recently erected in Edinburgh to the late Duke of Buccleuch from designs by Dr. R. Anderson, and for which Mr. Boehm, R.A., executed the statue, and the leading Scottish sculptors of the day the historic bronzes illustrative of scenes and incidents in the family history. The volume will contain a reproduction in autotype, by Messrs. Annan, of Glasgow, of a series of photographs of the monument and its details. Mr. Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald, author of 'Old Regimental Colours,' will be responsible for the letterpress, and special attention will be given in this historic introduction to the close connexion between the Buccleuch family and the military forces of the Crown in Scotland. The work is promised in October.

WE have received a letter from Mr. W. Sharp protesting against our remarks on the selections from Ossian published in the "Canterbury Poets." We cannot, however, enter into an Ossian controversy, though we retain our opinion that the introduction to the selections is quite uncritical.

THE death is announced of Mr. E. P. Roe, a popular American novelist. Only a few weeks ago he concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. for the publication of his new novel (now in the press), entitled 'Miss Lou.' It was likewise arranged to issue in England a library edition of the whole of his works.

A FREE public library was opened on Saturday last at Norwood by the Earl of Northbrook, who announced that it was to form one of five similar institutions which were to be founded in the parish of Lambeth.

THE next part of Dr. Vietor's *Phonetische Studien* will contain articles 'On the Bell Vowel-System,' by Mr. W. R. Evans; on the colloquial language of Lower Lusatia with reference to its pronunciation, and on pronunciation as taught in English grammars

of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The circulation of *Phonetische Studien* is increasing.

THE unveiling of the Reuter monument, the postponement of which we announced some time ago, took place on the 22nd inst. at Jena, where the great humourist studied in 1832-33. German papers also announce that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the death of Körner will be celebrated with great solemnity on August 26th at Wöbelin, near Ludwigslust, the burial-place of the poet.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S SONS have become the agents over here for the publications of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Private Bill Legislation, Report of Joint Committee (4d.); Cost of Science and Art Buildings, &c., Return (1d.); Legal Business of the Government, Report of Treasury Committee and Evidence (10d.); Queen's College, Galway, Report for 1887-1888 (2d.); Estimates Procedure, Grants of Supply, Report of Committee and Evidence (11d.); and Consular Reports—China, Trade of Shanghai for 1887 (2d.); Central Italy and Rome, Trade for 1887 (2d.); Argentine Republic, Financial Condition for 1887 (1d.); Progress of Tunis (1d.).

SCIENCE

Elements of Dynamics: Kinetics and Statics.
By the Rev. J. L. Robinson, B.A.
(Rivingtons.)

ELEMENTARY text-books on dynamics are appearing in large numbers, and the one before us, written by an instructor in the Royal Naval College, possesses no particularly characteristic features. It follows the new fashion of beginning with velocity and acceleration considered apart from their physical causes, then stating and discussing the "laws of motion," and hence deducing the principles of statics. With all respect for the high authorities by whom this fashion was introduced, we must say that we think it injudicious. As a matter of history, the fundamental principles of statics were clearly understood centuries before the laws of motion were discovered; and the experience of teachers in the present day confirms the fact that the fundamental notions of kinetics are much harder to grasp than those of statics. We think the easier branch should be taught first. The reasons which have led to the adoption of the opposite order in recent English books appear to be, in the first place, the impossibility of defining the "absolute unit of force" apart from kinetic considerations; and, secondly, the tedious and difficult character of the statical proofs of the "parallelogram of forces." We do not think these reasons are sufficient to justify the unnatural course of putting the more complex subject before the simpler one. There is no difficulty in defining equality of forces, or in attaching a clear meaning to "the ratio of two forces" by the help of purely statical considerations, and the student may well wait till a later stage for the discussion of the best selection of a unit of force for scientific purposes. That selection must be guided by reference to other branches of

study; but it is advisable that the student should attend to one branch at a time, and should be allowed to make some progress in pure statics before he is entangled in the intricacies of kinetics.

It is difficult to regard the following definition as satisfactory: "The quantity of matter contained in a body is technically called its mass." This might suffice if all matter were known to be reducible to one kind, as snow and steam are reducible to water; but when we speak of a pound of iron and a pound of copper as containing equal quantities of matter we express a convention rather than a fact. The logical course is first to define equality of mass by kinetic considerations, and then to state that bodies of equal mass are conventionally regarded as consisting of equal quantities of matter. A similar objection applies to the definition given of momentum: "The quantity of motion which a body possesses is called its momentum." No previous information is given as to the conventional meaning to be attached to the phrase "quantity of motion," and the definition only defines one unknown quantity by another. We cannot even admit the propriety of retaining the phrase "quantity of motion" as an equivalent for "momentum." A shadow has no mass, and therefore no "momentum," but it seems preposterous to say that the shadow of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun has no "motion." Moreover, there is no sufficient reason for attaching the name "quantity of motion" to momentum rather than to kinetic energy. The name "momentum" had not been invented in Newton's day, and "quantity of motion," limited in express terms to what we now call momentum, answered well enough as a temporary makeshift; but that is no reason why we should perpetuate the name when we are in possession of a better.

In stating the "triangle of velocities," &c., our author retains the expression "taken in order," where the meaning is "taken one way round," the order of taking being a matter of indifference. The explanation of the mode of measuring the tendency of a force to produce rotation round a point (Art. 182) is very illogical in form; it virtually asserts that if a tendency depends on two variables it can be correctly measured by their product.

The book is nicely printed, has very bold and clear diagrams, and copious collections of examples which appear to be well chosen. The treatment of the important subject of "units" is very clear. Two articles near the end of the book, purporting to give rules for finding the heights of mountains and the depths of mines from pendulum observations, are based upon erroneous physical assumptions: in the one case the attraction of the elevated land is neglected; in the other the superficial density is assumed to be identical with the mean density of the earth. As a matter of fact, pendulums are found not to lose, but to gain, by being taken to the bottom of a mine, and theory shows that they ought to gain if the superficial density is less than two-thirds of the mean density.

MR. V. S. MORWOOD, the author of *An Easy Guide to Scripture Animals* (Hogg), should write about something else, for of animals he knows nothing. Whether the glossary, the descriptions, or

the anecdotes ("many of which are original") are the worst it is really difficult to say. In the first we have abdomen defined as that part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis, and the thorax as "in insects the part of the body between the head and abdomen," but pelvis is not defined at all. The zoological position of *Hyrax* has given rise to a good deal of discussion, but never, surely, before to such nonsense as this: "It has been classed with the genus *Lepus*, but some historians include it in the family of pachydermatous quadrupeds." Under "fish" whales, crabs, and oysters are included, though fish are definitely stated to be the lowest order of vertebrate animals. Under "worms" we are told that "intestinal worms are, no doubt, those referred to in our Scripture quotations. These are simple, naked animals, without limbs, that live, some of them within other animals, some in water, and a few in the earth." As to the anecdotes, we have not the audacity to repeat one.

Nature's Fairy-Land (Stock) as described by Mr. H. W. S. Worsley-Benison is certainly a different place from the territories that are known to anatomists. The author is possibly right in saying that "every one knows that fishes breathe by means of gills," and a number of people know, what he apparently is ignorant of, that in sharks the gill is not supported by a bony arch, and that the set of gills do not lie in a common cavity; the air-sac of fishes is not "unquestionably the homologue of the lung." The intelligence of the spider is explained by the large size of its ventral ganglionic mass; the indigibility of a crab, which presents a similar anatomical disposition, might be as reasonably ascribed to the same kind of fact. No crustacean has more than two pairs of antennae, and a shrimp must not, therefore, be said to differ from a prawn in having only two pairs of antennæ. The eye-like structure ascribed to the blue beads of the anemone has been shown by Hertwig to have been misunderstood. The style of the book may be gathered from its title; it is too inaccurate for us to be able to recommend it.

The Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, Vol. XX., for 1886 (Sydney), contains, among other interesting matter, papers relating to the botany of the Australian region, by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller and Mr. T. L. Bancroft; contributions to philology in "A Comparison of the Dialects of East and West Polynesian Malay, Malagasy, and Australian," by the Rev. George Pratt, and in "The Aboriginal Names of Rivers in Australia," by the late Rev. P. MacPherson; while the President, Prof. Liversedge, in addition to his address, furnishes articles on "Metallic Meteorite, Queensland," "Notes on some Rocks and Minerals from New Guinea," "Notes on some New South Wales Silver and other Minerals," and "On the Composition of some Pumice and Lava from the Pacific." Highly important with regard to the control and utilization of the water supply in our colonies are the articles on "Our Lakes and their Uses," by F. B. Gipps, and "Notes upon the History of Floods in the River Darling" and "Notes upon Floods in Lake George," by H. C. Russell. A paper on "The Tin Deposits of New South Wales," by Mr. S. Herbert Cox, with a summary of the previous papers relating to the mining industry in Australia, deserves attention.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE telegrams recently received from Suakin enable us to state with a considerable amount of confidence that Mr. Stanley has arrived in the vicinity of the Welle-Makwa. Having found the direct route through the wooded mountain region of Uregga impracticable, he appears to have gone to the north, and when last heard of had arrived in the territories of the Zande or Niam-niam chiefs Kanna and Bakange, who live to the south of the Bomokandi (the Bookane

of the telegrams). Both these chiefs were visited by Dr. Junker, and we know from Dr. Emin's 'Journals,' recently published by Messrs. Philip & Son, that he, too, has had friendly communications with them. Had Emin himself recently visited these territories his name would, no doubt, have reached Khartum, for the Bongo (Dor), from whose country the news respecting a "white Pasha" reached Dar Fur, know him well. The stranger who passes by this name can be none other than Mr. Stanley, who has by this time, no doubt, joined Emin Pasha on the Upper Nile.

Dr. John Murray's paper 'On the Effects of Winds in the Distribution of Temperature in the Sea and Fresh-Water Lochs in the West of Scotland,' which appears in the last number of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, is an important contribution to physical geography. The facts here brought to light with reference to the Scottish lochs show very conclusively the powerful influence exercised by the winds, and go far to support the theory that the prevailing winds are the agents chiefly concerned in the production of oceanic currents. To the same periodical Mr. Henry M. Cadell contributes a paper on 'The Utilization of Waste Lands,' with special reference to Scotland, which deserves the consideration of practical politicians.

The *Karte von Ober Italien*, von R. Leuzinger (Zurich, Wurster; London, Philip), is an excellent travellers' map on a scale of 1 : 900,000, embracing the country between Geneva and Trieste and Zurich and Leghorn. The rivers are in blue, the roads in red, and the railways in black. The hills are shown elaborately in brown.

The *Lectures on Geography* delivered before the University of Cambridge during the Lent Term, 1888, by Lieut.-General R. Strachey, which were first printed in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, have now been published in a collected form by Messrs. Macmillan. They treat of the scope of geographical teaching, the progress of geographical discovery, the external features of the earth, and the phenomena of life. The author more especially "directs attention to the subjects with which instruction in geography should deal," and his little book deserves an attentive perusal on the part of those who desire to obtain an idea of what geography embraces according to one of the foremost leaders of the geographical world. Exception may, however, be taken to some of the statements made in the historical chapters.

The *Comissão de Cartographia* has just published highly interesting charts of the intricate region immediately to the south of Mozambique. The surveys were made in 1886 by Senhor J. A. de Coutinho F. de Siqueira, of the Portuguese navy. To the same Commission we are indebted for a sketch of the coast to the north of the Congo, by Lieut. Gomes de Souza, and for maps of S. Nicolao, Ilha do Sal, S. Vicente, and Santa Luzia in the Cape Verdes, by Lieut. E. de Vasconcellos.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The eclipse of the sun on the evening of the 7th of next month is but partial, and too small to be of any particular interest. It will be only visible in the extreme north of Asia and Europe, and where largest (in Novaya Zemlya) only a fifth part of the sun's diameter will be obscured.

Mars and Jupiter are the large planets which will be visible in the evening during the month of August. They are in the constellations Libra and Scorpio respectively, and will continue to approach each other until they arrive at conjunction on the 11th of September, when Mars will pass about 2° to the south of Jupiter.

The observatory of the Denver University, Colorado, is to have a new refractor 20 in. in aperture, the funds for which have been provided by Mr. H. B. Chamberlin, of Denver. The instrument will be mounted 5,000 feet above

the sea level, or 800 feet higher than the Lick telescope.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for March. Besides an account of the solar phenomena as observed by Prof. Tacchini at Rome during the first quarter of the present year, it contains a paper by Prof. Vogel on the determination of the motion of stars in the line of sight by observations of their spectra; and a note by M. Janssen on the spectra of oxygen, pointing out the confirmation of his previous investigations on the subject which had been recently obtained by M. Olszewski, who, after examining its spectrum when in a liquid state, had found that bands not previously perceptible became visible when the liquid was thicker. We have subsequently received also the number for April, which (besides some notes on the total solar eclipse of last August) contains Prof. Tacchini's account of his observations of the solar phenomena during the first quarter of the present year. As is usually the case at the approach of a minimum, the spots and faculae which were noticed were nearly all within a short distance of the sun's equator, their preponderance being on its southern side.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WED. Entomological, 7.

Science Gossip.

THE summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Dublin on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next under the presidency of Mr. E. H. Carbutt. On Friday a visit will be paid to Belfast, on the invitation of a local committee presided over by the Mayor.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co. will publish on October 1st 'The History and Description of the Eruption of Krakatoa in the Bay of Sunda,' compiled by the Committee of the Royal Society, edited by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., in one volume, 4to. pp. 500, with six chromo-lithographs of the remarkable sunsets of 1883, and forty maps and diagrams.

AT a numerously attended meeting held at Leeds last week under the presidency of the Mayor it was resolved to invite the British Association to hold its meeting in 1890 in that town.

THE death is announced of the celebrated French chemist M. Debray. He was born at Amiens in 1827, and became the assistant of Sainte-Claire Deville in 1851, to whose chair he eventually succeeded.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The HUNDRED and NINTH EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, August 4—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

ALFRED D. PRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

THE NEW GALLERY, Regent Street.—THE SUMMER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Admission, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Catalogue of Greek Coins: *Attica, Megaris, Egina*. By Barclay V. Head, D.C.L. (Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THIS is another addition to the numismatist's library, executed and illustrated with the same learning and care which we have commended in its predecessors. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Head, "that the Athenians made use of coined money in Solon's time, for it is recorded that he commuted into money values the fines fixed in oxen and sheep by the laws of Draeo." What

might rather be doubted is whether the employment of actual cattle as currency, even with the convenience of sheep for small change, could have continued so long after coined money had been in use on both shores of the Aegean. When Justice Shallow asks his cousin Silence, "How a score of ewes now?" the judicious answer is, "Thereafter as they be"; and he quotes the price of a score of good ewes. Such differences must always have obtained. A Delian inscription, dating about 374 B.C., gives 77 drachmas (about 3*l.*) as the average price of an ox provided for a festival; at Athens a few years earlier oxen for sacrifice cost only about 2*l.* each. On the other hand, a prize ox at Delphi is valued at about 12*l.* (Newton's 'Essays on Art,' &c., p. 174). Homer unfortunately does not afford us means of reducing his oxen and talents to a common denominator—of determining the value of the monetary ox. The necessity of the case implies that there was such; it would be required in calculating the compensation which the suitors propose to Ulysses, a fine to the value of a hundred oxen payable by each in gold and brass.

Something more decided seems to be obtainable in respect of another financial operation ascribed to Solon. This was in connexion with the heroic measure by which he released the agriculture of Attica from the deadlock of irrecoverable arrears. He is stated to have made all debts payable in a drachm reduced in weight of silver by 27 per cent.—that is, in a coin which approximated to the standard of Euboea instead of to the heavier drachm of Egina. No Attic drachms are found of the heavier standard, and the inference is that Attica had previously availed itself of the widely diffused Eginean currency, which in fact, as we learn from an inscription, continued to be used in commercial accounts at Athens as late as the second century B.C.

A clear presumption is thus obtained for ascribing the most archaic series of Attic coins to the date of Solon. They bear the types which were continued so long as Athens was independent—a helmeted head of Athene, and on the reverse an owl, the symbol of the goddess as Glaukopis, and a sprig of her olive. The style is rudely archaic to begin with; somewhat less so in a succeeding series; it is decidedly less so, but still archaic or archaizing, in a third series, which covers the whole period of Athenian glory from the age of Pericles to the death of Demosthenes. There may have been a commercial advantage in adhering so closely to the original type, and it seems likely that something may have been due to reluctance to give further provocation, by a change, to the prejudices which could protest against the Pheidiai ideal of Athene as an overdressed and sophisticated innovation.

The earliest Attic coin differs from the Eginean in bearing a proper type on the reverse, and not a mere incuse square; but it so far agrees in that the owl is impressed in a sunk square, while the obverse has no raised border. The profile of the very large nose of the goddess is a straight line from the retreating forehead, and the chin retreats almost equally below; the eye is enormous and prominent, and shows as if seen from the front.

In the next series of autotypes, plate ii.,

we see that the angle of the profile becomes reduced, the hair is treated in locks instead of rows of dots; yet the fixed smile is retained, and even exaggerated by what has some appearance of an attempt to change the expression of the lips; the eye is still immense, and without distinction of curve of upper and lower lid. Mr. Head dates these conjecturally before the death of Pisistratus, 527 B.C.; but it would be better to say before the expulsion of Hippias, 510 B.C.

There is a notice of the interference of Hippias with the currency in the 'Economics' of the pseudo-Aristotle, which scholars are glad to try to make something out of in the dearth of exacter information. Mr. Head's view, that it may possibly have been undertaken with the object of restoring the currency, must be demurred to. The tale as it is introduced has no sense unless as an example of a trick to plunder the commonwealth. The end is certain, but the process by no means clear. He made, it is said, the coinage of the Athenians current, and called it in at a rate which he fixed; and after an assembly on the question of striking it with a different type, he re-issued the very same money. Are we to understand that the worn coin was called in and credited at a depreciated price for loss in weight, under the pretext of an intention to make a full-weight reissue with a new type; that it was contrived that this part of the scheme should come to nothing; and that thereupon the public creditor was repaid with his old coin at its nominal value as if of full weight, the tyrant's treasury taking the difference? Certainly the type was not materially altered.

Plates iii., iv., and v. give the Athenian coins as they were current through the long period 527-322 B.C. The olive sprig on the reverse is now less naturalistic than before, and a tiny crescent behind the owl expresses the bird's nocturnal habits. The frontlet of the helmet is decorated with erect olive leaves, and there is a floral scroll on it behind. The goddess still retains her smile, and her profile is but moderately relieved of its crude archaism. The treatment of the eye, however, is more conscientious than Mr. Head seems to allow. It is much reduced in size, and the arch of the upper lid is, for the first time, distinctly expressed; the inner corner is no doubt visible, and so it is in the profiles of the riders on the Panathenaic frieze; but there is a manifest attempt to indicate a foreshortening as the swerving line of the lower lid approaches the angle by the nose. It is only on some specimens of quite inferior execution that the eyeball is absolutely in profile. Thus it appears that the utmost that can be said of the coins which passed from hand to hand in the *mart* and *agora* of Piraeus and Athens and in the shadow of the Parthenon-crowned Acropolis is that the grim effigy which they presented was at least consecrated by antiquity.

How far Macedonian predominance suspended independent coinage at Athens is not clear; but Mr. Head urges a strong array of argument to prove that a date as low as 220 B.C. must be assigned to the commencement of an entirely new coinage of tetradrachms. These are illustrated in six most interesting plates of autotypes. The hel-

meted head of Athene on the obverse and the owl with olive symbol on the reverse are retained, but with many new adjuncts and details which are accommodated by the enlarged size and flat outspread fabric of the *flans* on which the coins are struck. The enrichments of the helmet—a Pegasus under the crest and the fore parts of a numerous row of horses in front—are continued throughout the series with little change. They were probably copied from some statue of the goddess, but it must be a mistake to connect them in any way with that of Pheidias in the Parthenon, of which the description gives a crest supported by a sphinx, which is absent here, and says nothing of the horses which are present, and mentions a griffin in the position occupied by the Pegasus. If conjecture is to be allowed, the symbols point to the Athene Hippia, who was associated with the equestrian Poseidon at Colonus in a temple which was burnt by Antigonus. All traces of archaism are now given up; the reverses are crowded in the field with monograms and magistrates' names, with the frequent addition of small figures or groups. These constitute the chief interest of the series. Among them we recognize Athene Parthenos, the group of Harmodius and Aristogeiton in very exact agreement with other representations of these celebrated statues, with others which no doubt have equal claim to be regarded as representative.

The minor series of coins of Megaris and Egina are treated and illustrated no less satisfactorily.

A Dictionary of Miniaturists, Illuminators, Calligraphers, and Copyists. Compiled by J. W. Bradley. Vol. I. (Quaritch.)

This is the first of three instalments of a book which, if completed on the same scale, cannot fail to be valuable to a large number of students of art and of antiquaries interested in the minor arts and crafts indicated by the title. It extends to "Furtmayer, Berthold," a fifteenth century miniature painter of the 'Weltchronik' in "Prince Wellerstein's library, now at Meiringen," of whom nothing more is known than his name. It is almost needless to say of the majority of the entries in this volume that the biographical details are of the most meagre description; not a few give only approximate dates and the places where the persons concerned worked. The tenants of mediæval *scriptoria* took no more heed of posthumous fame than their fore-runners in antiquity. "Bessarion's scribe," a master of penmanship, remains as completely anonymous as the maker of the Portland vase, and in this respect he offers a contrast to the self-centred Thomas Tompkins, born in 1743, the renowned City Calligrapher, much employed for pen-flourishes, who, zealous for the dignity of his craft, claimed to be an artist, and was quite uncomfortable because he could never get himself invited in that capacity to the Royal Academy dinner. He had himself painted by Sir Joshua, and dying in 1816 (September 5th), bequeathed to the Corporation of London the portrait which shows him holding a pen in one hand (his skill in cutting nibs was unparalleled) and a paper in the other. In

1806 C. Turner engraved this picture, which remains in the City's collection, and has been said, we think incorrectly, to be the last of the president's paintings. No doubt Mr. Bradley will admit this worthy, who is often mentioned in memoirs and biographies of his time, to a niche in the third volume of this dictionary. He was one of the last of that curious race of writing-masters whose fame began in the middle of that ceremonial age, the seventeenth century, and who were indispensable when addresses of condolence, congratulation, and remonstrance were of daily occurrence, and while what was called "copper-plate" calligraphy was considered artistic.

Mr. Bradley's entries are extremely numerous, far more so than the general reader would expect. A minority of them are rich in details, biographical, historical, and critical. In the last-named respect his previous experience as a draughtsman, and as the author of the useful and compact 'Manual of Illumination' which we reviewed some years ago, has stood him in good stead; his opinions, founded on something more substantial than inner consciousness and the comparison of texts by persons of no technical authority, possess unusual value and consistency. He understands artistic and technical terms, an accomplishment by no means universal among writers on artistic subjects, although it is of immeasurable value when an author has something to say. His historical details have been compiled with zeal and discretion from all sorts of sources, French, German, Italian, and English; while his critical acumen and his technical knowledge combine to make him incredulous, or rather suspicious, of the dicta of writers of the eighteenth century, such as Montfaucon and Halm, the most tedious and uncritical of cataloguers. He is thus qualified to call in question the notices of bibliographers proper and librarians, who rarely, if ever, know anything of art, and have learnt little of its history. For instance, he was able to discover the shortcomings of Dr. Vogel, which troubled him greatly. And he mentions an astounding error of Bandini, of the Mediceo-Laurentian Library, which is in point here. The chiefs of the library at Venice long countenanced the curious delusion that the Grimani Breviary was, at least partly, illuminated by Memling. Mr. Bradley says this mistake is still current at Venice. The errors of librarians are excusable on points of art. Some years ago the present writer called attention to the fact that the British Museum cataloguers, while at a loss to describe a fine and rare etching by Hollar (Parthey, 490), which they found bound in a volume of broadsides, entered it under the first word of the inscription, which was, of course, no description at all. So much the greater need for a book of this sort, to enable laymen to identify works of art and scholars to generalize on their qualities and merits.

Mr. Bradley has, he tells us, "verified when it was possible" every quotation amid the thousands which enrich his pages. He could hardly have been expected to do more yet we feel it would have been wise on his part not to have quoted Redgrave's 'Dictionary' without testing its details, when a little addition to his labours would have enabled him to avoid the pitfalls of the

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'Dictionary.' On the other hand, it is just to say that Mr. Bradley, whenever he quotes Dr. Waagen on miniatures or illuminations, does so with caution, and after examination of his ground. Not every wandering inspector of illuminated MSS. can detect the difference between a Giulio Clovio and an Attavante, or a Gerard David and a Gerard Horebaut. Still Mr. Bradley might have shown himself more grateful for what Waagen achieved, and made large allowance for the German's difficulties and the state of knowledge in his day. When the styles of well-known men are not even now clearly distinguished by critics, why should we wonder that obscure miniaturists of the fourteenth and later centuries have not always been truly named and their works rightly sorted?

We do not see why Julie d'Angennes, a patroness to whom the world owes the 'Guirlande de Julie,' should be admitted into this dictionary. She did not paint, nor write, nor draw. The omission of this employer of painters would have justified the exclusion of the Dukes of Anjou (Louis I. and Louis II.), Anne of Brittany, Anne de Beaujeu, Anthoine, Le Grand Bâtard de Bourgogne, and scores of other patrons. On the other hand, we are disappointed by the meagre account of one of the most charming artists of his time, René of Anjou. The references to Lecoy de la Marche, Quatre-barbes, and the Bibliothèque Nationale are not sufficient in this case. The entry under "Giulio Clovio," though fuller than that about the Troubadour king, is far from being what it ought to have been. We are glad, however, to read in a note to p. 236 that our author is writing a life of this artist, in which he will, no doubt, examine the technical logic of Clovio's art, which is bad. Mr. Bradley points out the fact that Clovio painted in more styles than one; he descended to be a mannerist at last. We regret that the account of S. Cooper, "an incomparable miniaturist," is restricted to nine lines, chiefly taken from Redgrave, and containing no attempt at a list of his works, which would not have been difficult to compile, and should have comprised prints from Cooper. A good deal is known about him. The account of Jean Fouquet, to which we turned with great interest and expectations, is one of the longest, if not likewise the best, in this book. It might have been better; but where there is so much it is hardly needful to demand more. The bibliography of Fouquet is useful, but not exhaustive. While we congratulate Mr. Bradley on what he has done, we demur to the typography of his pages, loaded as they are with the ugly "Saec. XV.", "Saec. XVI.", or "Saec. XVII." in the headline of every entry. There is great need for revision of the names of men and places. The second volume has just reached us. We defer noticing it till the third is ready.

The Adventures of Little Man-Chester; or, Recollections of the Jubilee Exhibition, by E. E. Houghton (Manchester, Heywood & Son), ought to have been dedicated to Mr. F. M. Brown, as a sort of pendant on a very small scale to his series of pictures in the Town Hall of the City of Cotton. It is a pictorial biography of a little boy, whose distinguishing article of

dress is a square paper cap. As he is much cleaner and more polite than nature, so he is much more ingenuous and less sharp than we ever found a *gamin* of Manchester to be. Manchester "folks" will appreciate the point of the design in which a pedagogue of theseventeenth century rescues the little boy from the stocks, to which his imprudent conduct had brought him. On the whole, the truest design in the book is the view out of the little boy's bedroom window, which includes a forest of smoking chimneys and a dense canopy of soot. In brief, Miss Houghton's performance, though it is not badly drawn nor ill designed, is not lively.

The First Book of Urizen. By Wm. Blake, Lambeth, 1794. Facsimiled at Edmonton in 1888 by W. Muir, H. T. Muir, J. D. Watts, and A. F. Westcott. (Quaritch.)—This is a further instalment of the series of copies made with the utmost fidelity and thoroughly well coloured by the hands of the persons named above, to whose diligence, taste, and skill we have already many times borne witness when dealing with former examples of the series. The original was named 'The First Book,' but there never was a second. It is, indeed, questionable if another could have been produced resembling the first, which is the most extravagant and weak of the whole of Blake's works. The designs, excepting two or three, are so crude and violent that Blake's warmest admirers, among whom we claim to be ranked, flinch from expressing all their thoughts about them. Blake descended to puerility in designing the old man with the book open before him, and the sun setting (or rising) behind him; the bearded figure nearly crushed under a stone sadly tries one's faith; there is something magnificently absurd in the crouching, weeping figure of the monster in the midst of fire; the figure of Los all red, and that of pregnant Pity, are mockeries of Blake's genius depicted by himself. The clumsy grotesque of Los howling is almost as dull as it is furious. On the other hand, the nude figure encircled by a huge snake and falling headlong through fire is one of the most graceful, passionate, and characteristic of Blake's inventions, poetical in action, force, and colour; and Los chained and Enitharnon with the child form a fine specimen. It appears to us that Blake had exhausted his judgment and genius when 'Urizen' was produced, following as it did 'Europe,' 'The Songs of Experience,' 'America,' 'Daughters of Albion,' 'Thel,' and 'The Songs of Innocence,' all produced between 1783 and 1794. The example of 'Urizen' used for this facsimile belongs to Mr. Macgeorge, of Glasgow, which, unlike other versions used for previous members of this series, we have not seen in order to compare it with this publication. Apart from this the copy before us has all the characteristics of Blake's drawing, colouring, and mode of work, so that as no other copy has been made, even without colour, or is likely to be made in any manner, we have no hesitation in saying that everybody who can afford it and cares for Blake ought to procure 'Urizen.'

Government Central Museum, Madras. Coins. Catalogue No. 1. Mysore. With Eleven Plates. By Edgar Thurston, Superintendent. (Madras).—This remarkably abrupt title-page belongs to a valuable book. A good catalogue of the Mysore coinage was wanted, and Madras was the place to compile it, where some 250 specimens form a suitable foundation. In a useful introduction Mr. Thurston has brought together what is known of the history and coinage. Practically, the latter only extends over a period of half a century, and consists of the issues of Haydar, Tippu, and Krishna Raja; for the coins prior to the Mohammedan usurpation are very few. It would have been much better if Mr. Thurston had numbered the series continuously, instead of beginning again with No. 1 at each fresh division; and such a figure as 141, however ingenious a

mode of insertion, is likely to be converted into 141 by a hasty copyist. The descriptions of the coins are well done, and the "eleven" lithographic plates, which are really twelve, are as clear and accurate as the process permits, and, indeed, for these rude coins a more delicate process is not required.

WITH the title *International Copyright in Works of Art*, Mr. T. Humphry Ward has published (Bradbury) a vigorous "appeal to the American people" against the injustice and folly of the copyright laws of the United States. There is some of the wisdom of the serpent in the introductory chapter, which admits that thirty years ago British "well-to-do classes" regarded their Transatlantic cousins with contemptuous dislike, a feeling now changed to the very contrary. However this may be, a nation which possesses the heritage of European civilization with hardly any of the sufferings attendant on the winning of it, and is even now hardly a century old, may well deserve admiration for what has fallen to its lot or been won by it during nearly one-third of this period of time. Mr. Ward suggests that the United States law of copyright is simply legalized fraud and plunder of a friendly nation; he enforces his appeal by showing that every good print worth pirating is seized and copied by one process or another. He does not point out that the engraver's art in the States is not likely to flourish under this remarkable rule. Cheap counterfeits of fine work are to be had in the States for less than a hundred cents each; and insult is added to injury when a Leighton or a Millais is used to advertise a soap boiler or crockery maker. The Berne Convention of 1886-7 secured reciprocity of rights between the natives of many states. "But where even Hayti and Liberia have gone the United States have not as yet made up their minds to follow." That "reaprises are imminent" cannot be admitted, we think, till reaprises are possible. Mr. Ward is on nobler, if not safer ground in appealing to the honour and conscience of the American people.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

A JOINT meeting of subscribers to the School at Athens and to the Cyprus Exploration Fund was held at Burlington House on the 18th inst., Lord Herschell in the chair. The Report of the School Committee referred in the first place to the prominent part taken by the director and students in the work of excavation in Cyprus. The results had amply justified the undertaking, and were such as to do credit to the School. Besides those engaged in Cyprus (Messrs. Gardner, the director, Guillemard, Hogarth, James, and Elsey Smith), there had been two students of architecture, Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley, residing and doing good work in the School at Athens. The subject to which they had chiefly devoted themselves was Byzantine architecture. On the whole the progress and prospects of the School were encouraging in all but one respect—the funds still fell lamentably short of the requirements. The existing income of 450*l.* per annum largely consisted of grants which might not be renewed after next year. The new donations during the past year amounted only to 110*l.*, and the new annual subscriptions to less than 10*l.* The position of things was such that every effort was necessary to prevent a premature collapse. The committee could not, however, believe that Englishmen, when they realized the situation, would fail to meet the demand made upon them for the maintenance of the School. In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said that he had two years ago spent some time in Athens, and could not but feel some shame at seeing the vigorous activity of the foreign schools there while England was unrepresented in the work. Since then the English School had been established, and had, in his opinion, made very satisfactory progress. Much

good work had been done, but much remained to do, from which splendid results illustrative of ancient life and thought might reasonably be expected. Lord Lingen, in seconding the report, bore testimony to the value of such an institution, and urged its liberal support whether by donation or by annual subscription. The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Ernest Gardner, the Director of the School, then made a statement as to the work of the session apart from the expedition to Cyprus. The rest of the meeting was concerned with the work of the Cyprus Exploration Fund. Mr. Colvin, as chairman, read the Report of the Committee. After recounting the circumstances under which the Fund had been established, and giving a brief history of the operations (which have been recorded from time to time in the *Athenæum*), the report continued:—

“Mr. Hogarth is still in Cyprus, and proposes to spend the summer in travelling for the purpose of completing an archaeological survey of the island—a work very much needed. On the whole the committee feel that they may congratulate the subscribers on a successful opening of the campaign in Cyprus. If they cannot boast of artistic spoils such as have rewarded the labours of the Germans at Olympia and at Pergamon, the thorough laying bare of so famous a centre of worship as the great temple of Aphrodite at Paphos is in itself a noteworthy achievement, and one moreover which so competent an authority as Dr. Dörpfeld, now Director of the German Institute at Athens, has long regarded as of first-rate importance. The harvest of inscriptions will throw much light upon the history of Cyprus. At least one object of art, beautiful head of Eros, will be a valuable acquisition to the treasures of Greek art in this country. It is proposed to carry on operations for a second season, and the committee have in view a site which has already yielded valuable specimens of Greek pottery, and, it is believed, will amply repay further excavation. Indeed, as it is known that the site in question is a Greek necropolis, and as the objects already found there are of the highest value, it may confidently be expected that further excavation will bring to light a rich store of objects belonging to the best period of Greek art. And it is believed that the Government of Cyprus will, as in the case of the objects found this year, allow a fair proportion of what is discovered to be brought home for deposit in the various museums of the country. For this purpose, however, further funds will be necessary to supplement the 500*l.* still remaining on hand. The committee venture to hope that liberal aid will be forthcoming to enable those engaged in the work to carry it to a successful conclusion.”

Mr. Gardner gave an account of the work in detail, and Mr. Elsey Smith, the architect to the expedition, made a statement, illustrated by plans and diagrams. The full official record will probably be published in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

LORD LANSDOWNE has just sold three of his finest pictures—his noble Cuyp, and his two Rembrandts, the ‘Portrait of the Artist, holding his Palette,’ and the ‘Portrait of a Lady.’ Sir Edward Guinness is the purchaser, through Messrs. Agnew, and rumour talks of the astonishing price of 50,000*l.*, or thereabouts, as having been paid for the three pictures.

Mr. F. MADDOX BROWN has made considerable progress with the picture intended to be the tenth of the series decorating the Town Hall at Manchester. The design represents John Kay, inventor of the fly shuttle—a device which initiated and rendered possible nearly all the modern improvements in weaving—escaping from the fury of the mob when they broke into his house at Bury, Lancashire. John Kay was born in 1704, at Walmesley, near Bury. About 1733 his invention was perfected. Until then all weavers were forced to content to go on, as their ancestors in the East and West had been content, throwing their shuttles across the looms by hand alone; sometimes, when wide or heavy fabrics had to be woven, two weavers would sit face to face and throw the shuttle from one to the other. Owing to Kay’s invention a one-armed weaver could easily do the work of two strong men. In 1753 the discontented people

began to notice this, and determined to punish Kay. They attacked his house with the most sinister intentions, but his wife is said to have saved him by having him carried off wrapped in a woollen sheet, presumably as a corpse bound to be interred, according to the law, in that material. In the picture the rioters are seen on the left smashing the windows; on the ground before them lies part of Kay’s invention, the cause of all the trouble. Kay’s son, then about twelve years of age, is watching the rioters and hastening his parents’ movements. Mrs. Kay and two workmen are hurrying the master into a cart, which is awaiting him at the door; Kay, with his hands still disengaged, draws his wife towards him and gives her a farewell kiss. Two little girls, by the door, are weeping and wringing their hands. Ultimately Kay escaped his enemies; he died poor during his sojourn in France.

THE British Archaeological Association may be congratulated on its programme for Glasgow just issuing to members. The affair has been well taken up by the antiquaries and leading public men of the district, and all points to a favourable issue. Among the sites to be visited are the cathedral, the prehistoric hill-fort, Bothwell Castle and church, Craignethan Castle, Torwood Castle, Tapoch Broch, Bannockburn, Stirling, Cambuskenneth, Rothesay, the vitrified fort of Dunagoil, St. Blaize’s Chapel, Paisley, the Roman camp at Ardoch, Dunblane, Falkirk, and Linlithgow. Papers are promised by Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. J. Honeyman, Mr. E. M. Thompson, Prof. Hayter Lewis, Mr. T. Morgan, Mr. W. de G. Birch, Mr. Brock, Mr. Romilly Allen, and others.

THE annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society will be held at Hythe on the 1st and 2nd of August. The proceedings comprise a visit to Hythe Church with Early English crypt, famous for its ghastly contents; to Studfall Castle and the ruins of the Roman Castrum; to Lympne Church and Castle; to Aldington, Cheriton, and Newington; and lastly to Saltwood and Lyminge. The task of describing these places will fall to the Rev. T. G. Hall, Mr. G. Wilks, Canon Scott Robertson, Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A., Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Canon Jenkins, and others.

On the report of the architect interested in the matter, it is proposed to expend on the restoration of St. Helen’s, Bishopton, the most interesting parish church in London, more than 5,500*l.* St. Helen’s needs, it appears, a leaden roof over the so-called ‘Nun’s Choir,’ nave, and transept, of which the cost will be 2,500*l.* To this, if really required, no one can object; it has not to do with art or antiquity, and it is doubtless one of those acts of preservation which are most desirable. How the remaining 3,000*l.* is to be spent, unless the whole is to be devoted to the removal of modern buildings blocking up and hiding the church, needs explanation. Few metropolitan churches have a richer history or contain more important monuments than St. Helen’s. We hope the fate of Salisbury Cathedral will not overtake it.

No impartial visitor to the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours can fail to see that it is desirable some means should be devised for revising the list of members. At present the Society is suffering greatly from indifferent works occupying space which could be more agreeably as well as profitably filled by men whose merits are beyond question. To secure this it seems to us that membership should be for a term only, of ten years at most, at the end of which everybody should retire subject to re-election after a year. It is true that the Associate Exhibitors are on probation, but once elected they in practice demand space for their works, however bad they may be. It is a mere superstition which induces the Society to elect somebody every year, although no association of the kind can better afford to wait for

men worthy of a distinction which is second to none, and would not be enhanced if the whole body was swallowed up in the Royal Academy, as some persons foolishly desire. The aim of those who try to use the Society as a weapon against the Academy is obvious. To the world at large it cannot but be clear that the honour of the Society, especially now it can boast of being called “Royal” instead of “Old,” bear the same proportion to those of the Academy as the charming but limited art it exclusively affects bears to the more potent, complex, and difficult modes of oil painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. If all the members were made Academicians to-morrow the real result would be a great reduction of the value of the Academicianship, without in the least increasing the reputation or incomes of the men whose titles were altered. The weakness of the proposal which desires the absorption of a body which has included and still includes some of the most brilliant masters of their art needs no comment.

THE nett profits of the Exposition des Maitres de la Caricature at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, amount to 32,000 francs, a large portion of which has been allotted to the relief of widows and infirm sailors.

M. J. P. LAURENS has completed his paintings on the ceiling of the Odéon, Paris. This decoration comprises figures of women typifying human passions, and portraits of Molière, Corneille, Racine, Beaumarchais, and modern writers.

A MEDALLION has been placed on the front of the house of Corot, 56, Rue Paradis-Poissonnière, Paris. It is inscribed with the names of the painter and his birthplace, the dates of his birth and death, and states that the latter event happened in the house.

NEAR the large bridge on the road between Tripolitza and Mylo, in Arcadia, a peasant, in digging, has found various antiquities. Amongst these is a bronze statuette, without feet, but otherwise well preserved, representing Artemis stretching a bow and with a quiver slung on her back. It is of a good period.

IN the excavations of the Acropolis some pieces have been found of the ancient pediment of the Parthenon in Poros stone, preserving good traces of their polychromy. Some fragments of vases have also been found representing a Gigantomachia. Some of these bear the inscription of the artist Nicosthenes.

MUSIC

NEW CHORAL WORKS.

The New Covenant. An Ode by Robert Buchanan. Music by A. C. Mackenzie. Op. 38. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—This work was written for the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition in May last. Mr. Buchanan’s lines are virtually an exhortation to band together for purposes of peace rather than war, and are more noteworthy for vigour than poetic grace and fancy. They do not seem to have greatly inspired the composer, and though the ode is suitable enough for its special purpose, it cannot be numbered among his best works, and is distinctly inferior to his Jubilee Ode. It is wholly for chorus, an introductory passage leading to a very extended number, “Lo! raising now the palm and not the sword,” worked out with a good deal of energy, though the style is generally broad and solid rather than complex. The inevitable unaccompanied chorus follows, and here the composer has contrived to faintly suggest national colour. The opening line of the ‘Old Hundredth’ has served as a sort of *Leitmotif* throughout, and the ode comes to an end with two verses of the psalm in simple harmony.

O Praise the Lord of Heaven (Psalm cxlviii). Set to Music by Villiers Stanford. Op. 27. (Forsyth Brothers.)—This is another exhibition

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work, having been composed for Manchester last year; but being merely a setting of one of the Psalms, it is equally suitable for general performance. It is written for soprano solo and chorus, and consists of three movements following one another without break. In the first and second the solo voice and the choir alternate, and the third, which is of a fugal character, is for chorus alone. A doxology set to the tune known as 'Tallis's Ordinal' brings the work to an end. The music is very bright and spirited, and is quite worthy of the composer, though it may not add to his reputation.

Narcissus: a Dramatic Cantata. Written and composed by Samuel Butler and Henry Festing Jones. Op. 4. (Weekes & Co.)—The author of 'Erewhon' has provided a libretto of a Gilbertian character, Narcissus and Amaryllis having forsaken Arcadian life for a course of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The humour generally is of a very mild description, but the choral comments have a touch of the true spirit of burlesque. Why Mr. Butler sought a *collaborateur* for the musical portion does not appear. Out of thirty-seven numbers twenty-two are his, and the remaining fifteen have been supplied by Mr. Jones. The intention has obviously been to caricature the Handelian style, the choruses abounding in florid fugal writing, while the airs are prim and formal in construction, though occasionally a modern progression or sequence of keys exposes the delusion. The joke is clever, but it is a little too ponderous; choral societies would scarcely care to devote an entire performance to musical badinage.

Legende der Heiligen Cäcilia. Gedicht von Wilhelm Edelmann. Componirt von Eduard Stehle. Op. 43. (Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel.)—This work will not compare with Benedict's cantata on the same subject, either in musicianship or interest. It is respectable commonplace from first to last, and the librettist is as feeble as the composer. The text is given in German, Italian, French, and English, the last-named version being crude and almost unsingable. We have many composers who have given better proofs of their skill in sacred choral music than Herr Stehle.

Eve: a Mystery in Three Parts. Poem by Louis Gallet. Music by J. Massenet. (J. Williams.)—The mysteries or oratorios of Massenet, which are popular in the composer's native country, are never heard in England, though two of them have been translated, the present and his 'Marie Magdalene,' a more extended though not more elaborate work. The very free treatment of Biblical characters is, of course, against their acceptance in this country, apart from the music, which is utterly opposed to the legitimate oratorio style. The language of 'Eve' is chiefly remarkable for sensuous imagery, and the music, of course, abounds in *tremolando* passages for the strings, and sweeping melodies, more voluptuous than religious in character. The closing scene, entitled 'The Curse,' is decidedly melodramatic, and the entire work contains more tinsel than refined gold.

The Fairies' Isle. By Battison Haynes. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—*The Gleaner's Harvest.* By C. Harford Lloyd. (Same publishers.)—*Fairy Music.* By F. N. Löhr. (Forsyth Brothers.)—These are brief cantatas for female voices, a species of composition in greatly increasing demand. The repertory of really high-class works of this kind is, however, small, and it is not increased by any of the present cantatas. In saying this we do not mean to imply that they are not musically—that is far from being the case; but they are written so as to be within the capacity of very young vocalists, and are, therefore, studiously simple alike in libretti and music. Mr. Harford Lloyd's work, which is sacred in character, is the least elementary, and contains some independent writing in the voice parts. That of Mr. Löhr is distinctly

pretty, but being intended especially for schools and colleges, the choruses are written in two parts only. In pleasing qualities Mr. Haynes's cantata is very little, if at all, behind the others.

AMONG many other choral works to hand are *The Lord Reigned*, a musicianly but somewhat old-fashioned setting of the 93rd Psalm, by Robert Parker Paine (Novello, Ewer & Co.); *Grand Mass in C*, by P. Mazzoni (Hutchings & Romer), a lengthy mass in the florid and rather trivial modern Italian style, but effective in certain portions; *Harold*, a dramatic cantata, by J. F. H. Read (Novello, Ewer & Co.), performed, it will be remembered, at the Walthamstow Festival last winter (*Athen.*, No. 3136); *Jerusalem*, a sacred cantata, by William Hubert Dixon (J. Curwen & Sons), melodious and well written, and not too difficult for small choral societies; *The Nativity*, by John Knowles Paine (Boston, Schmidt & Co.), the work of an able musician, but crude and over-ambitious; an effective setting of Longfellow's *Wreck of the Hesperus*, by Arthur Foote (same publishers); and three clever children's cantatas by Myles Birket Foster, founded on fairy stories (Weekes & Co.).

Musical Gossip.

THE thirty-third series of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will commence on October 13th, ten concerts being given before Christmas and ten after. The second half of the series will begin on February 9th and end on April 13th, 1889. Mr. Mann's benefit concert is fixed for April 20th.

The Royal Academy of Music gave its summer orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The principal item in the programme was a new pianoforte concerto of great promise, composed and played by Miss Dora Bright.

SIGNOR BOTTESEINI gave a miscellaneous concert on Monday afternoon at St. James's Hall. He was assisted by a large number of performers, chiefly vocalists.

MR. TEMPLER SAXE gave a matinée musicale on Monday at Messrs. Collard & Collard's rooms. The programme consisted chiefly of songs and ballads.

At the Royal College of Music orchestral concert on Monday evening the programme included Schubert's Symphony in C, No. 9; Schumann's Concertstück in G, Op. 92; and Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture. Dr. Villiers Stanford conducted.

SIR HERBERT OAKELEY has been made an honorary member of the old society Accademia Filarmonica di Bologna.

AFTER our review of the correspondence of Wagner and Liszt (which appeared in last week's *Athenæum*) was already in type, we received from Messrs. H. Grevel & Co. the English translation of the same work by Dr. F. Hueffer. We are glad to be able to congratulate him on what, taken as a whole, is a very successful accomplishment of an extremely difficult task. Wagner's writing is at times so involved as to render it far from easy to realize his exact meaning, while the reproducing of his thoughts in another language is often a most arduous labour. The fact that the translator is of the same nationality as the writer is in this case an unquestionable advantage, far more than compensating for the occasional occurrence of a clumsy or unidiomatic sentence. We have collated several of the most important and abstruse letters with the original German, and in every case that we have tested Dr. Hueffer appears to have given the writer's meaning with great accuracy, frequently also with much skill. We cordially recommend these two handsome volumes to those who are unable to read the correspondence in the original German.

THE performance at Bayreuth commenced last Sunday. Our notice will appear next week.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—'The Union Jack,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy.

A HAPPY uniformity characterizes the later forms of what are known as Adelphi melodramas. With no intention to foment dissensions among the various classes, villainy ordinarily finds its best representatives in the "upper circles," suffering virtue and innocence are generally middle class, and their friends and allies are taken invariably from "the proletariat." Messrs. Pettitt and Grundy have worked on familiar lines. Their chief villain is a baronet, the second a captain. Since the days of sentimental novels, when the wicked baron was the chief agent in the oppression of rustic innocence, crime has fallen one step in the social degree, and the baronet is as antipathetic to the modern novelist as the marquis was to Molière. The hero is a sailor, a warrant officer to be sure, but without a commission. As the heroine possesses a fortune and is the ward of a baronet, she is a little above her lover in social position, but still belongs to the middle class. Her friends meanwhile consist of a retired sailor and his sweetheart, to whom it is due that she in her manifold difficulties evades her pursuers, and arrives in the last act to bring crime home to its perpetrators and administer poetical justice.

So it has been and so will it be. The materials are familiar, and from the Adelphi point of view are turned to profitable account. The night when the heroine, who has been drugged and imprisoned, escapes and wanders bareheaded along miles of lonely road, is the very snowiest we can recall upon the stage. When at length she falls blinded and fainting in the snow, her escape is secured by her low-born friend, who, after being a sailor, proceeds to keep a toll-gate, and in the most ingenious manner sends her pursuers on a false scent, and dispatches her and her lover in the gig—a real gig with a real horse—the pursuers have conveniently left. One villain slays the other after the true 'Babes in the Wood' fashion; the hero escapes from a company of marines and a shipful of sailors, whom he overthrows as Orlando overthrew paynims. All is, in fact, as it ought to be, and the dialogue is suited to the incidents.

With a full knowledge moreover of their public the authors do not harrow the audience too much. There is a rift in the darkest cloud through which a glint of sunshine always falls. This is an excellent plan. In the case of a more sophisticated public it may be well to leave in doubt the actual termination, to pile Pelion upon Ossa, and place the central figure in a state of such complete helplessness and pitiable danger that nothing but the unseen or the impossible can save him. It is different with the Adelphi public. It comes to see virtue triumph and vice succumb, to applaud the former and to hiss the latter. It likes to have no real apprehension concerning the result, nothing more than a keen interest in it. Thus, though not a tear has to be bidden back, not a serious misgiving even has to be combated, the spectator enjoys himself, and

the piece is a success. It is well mounted, creditably acted, and played with a sureness of touch that tells of adequate rehearsals. Miss Millward and Miss Helen Forsyth look decidedly attractive as two sisters; Mr. Shine and Miss Clara Jecks introduce amusing if rather hackneyed business; and Messrs. Terriss, Beveridge, Cartwright, Howard Russell, Cautley, and other actors play with the requisite sincerity.

UNDER the title of *The Life and Times of that Excellent and Renowned Actor Thomas Betterton*, the author and editor of the lives of Mrs. Abington and James Quin has added one more volume to Mr. Reader's rapidly augmenting series of "Lives of Actors." The new volume, compiled from the *'Biographia Britannica'*, *Waldron's "Downes's Roscius Anglicanus"*, *Malone's "History of the Stage"*, *Genest's "Account of the Stage"*, and other similar works, neglects more recent authorities. It is accordingly neither so full nor so accurate as it ought to be. Its utmost merit is that it presents in convenient form documents that elsewhere are not easily accessible.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE farewell addresses of Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal at the St. James's on Saturday gave little information as to their intended movements that was not previously accessible to the public. Mr. Hare, indeed, said no more than that he hoped to enjoy some portion of the confidence and regard of the public in the future. Mr. Kendal, who almost shrouded his identity behind that of his wife, spoke of a country tour, in the course of which a new play by Mr. Pinero, subsequently to be transferred to London, would be produced. He also hinted at the possible acceptance of tempting proposals from America. The audience on the concluding night was brilliant and enthusiastic.

SATURDAY last also witnessed the close of the season at the Opéra Comique. Mrs. Bernard Beere will now start for a much-needed holiday.

A PERFORMANCE of *'Frou-Frou'* was given at the Globe Theatre on Thursday afternoon for a charitable purpose. The principal characters was taken by Miss Wordsworth, Miss Sophie Eyre, Mr. William Farren, and Mr. Henry Neville.

'CONSCIENCE', a four-act play by Mr. Edward Litton, produced at the Vaudeville, is a crude work which is not very likely to be heard of again. Principal parts were played by Mr. Laurence Cautley and Miss Kate Phillips, who had to face great difficulties.

FORTHCOMING performances include the production at the Lyceum, by Mr. Mansfield, on the 4th of August of his version of *'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'*; and a revival, the following month, at the Olympic of the *'Ticket-of-Leave Man'*, with Mr. Henry Neville in the convict character.

MR. W. KNIGHTON has given to the Municipality of Paris a statue of Shakespeare, by M. Fournier, which is to be placed at the intersection of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Avenue de Messine.

THE third annual issue of *'The Playgoer's Pocket-Book'* will be edited by Mr. Jack T. Green, who will be glad to receive any communication for insertion at his address, 202, Piccadilly, W.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. G.—J. A. S.—J. A. C.—W. O.—A. J. W.—W. M.—H. V. D. W.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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